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COLONIAL OFFICE

ANNUAL REPORT ON ADEN

FOR THE YEAR 1947

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THE COLONY

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LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1949

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THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1947.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1947 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).

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The cover illustration shows Aidrus Mosque and its minaret

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THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1947

Two events of outstanding importance took place during the year under review. The first was the inauguration of the Aden Colony Legislative Council on 6th January, the second was the outbreak of rioting, murder and arson which occurred in December following the United Nations decision to partition Palestine.

The Governor when bringing the Council into existence stated that he was sharing in a constitutional act of the greatest importance for the right government of this small but busy territory and for the welfare of its peoples; and that the Colony was witnessing a political development that is typical of those democratic principles on which His Majesty's Government rely for the wise, humane and progressive administration of the Colonies.

The Council, which is under the presidency of the Governor, comprises four *ex-officio* members (including the Air Officer Commanding British Forces), four official members, and eight unofficial members.

This was a happy event for the people of the Colony.

The second event was tragic and for a time it caused many of the activities of the Colony to be suspended to the detriment of trade and industry.

Following upon the declaration of a three days' general strike in Aden as from 2nd December as a protest against the partition of Palestine, there was an outbreak of great violence which was marked by murder, arson, looting and other forms of lawlessness. Police riot squads using tear smoke and controlled rifle fire ejected Arab mobs from the Jewish quarter in Crater, but as rioting spread rapidly the Police were reinforced by Aden Protectorate Levies, and on 3rd December H.E. the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency, and a curfew was imposed. The Fortress Commander took over the internal security control of the Colony. He was able to obtain the assistance of British naval landing-parties from H.M. ships which arrived on 4th December and reinforcements of British infantry were flown in on 5th December.

By 8th December the situation had been to a great extent restored, but calm was only on the surface and incidents during the next few days were still attempted. On 14th December it was possible to release H.M.S. *Challenger*, and most of the British infantry were moved back to quarters, leaving one platoon in Crater. On 15th December the two remaining H.M. ships, whose men had been of so much assistance, left, and on 17th December a third company of British infantry arrived in

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579 Aden by sea. On the day before, the Commissioner of Police had resumed control of security in the Colony.

It was hoped that this calm would be maintained, but on 20th and 21st December feelings again ran high and there were renewed attempts at arson and looting.

On 24th December a bomb exploded in the coolie lines at Hedjuff, killing 2 Arabs and wounding 6, and on that afternoon, in view of the gravely tense situation and of the absolute necessity to use all available forces to put down disorder immediately it should occur, the Fortress Commander was requested to resume security control throughout the Colony and retained that function until 2nd February, 1948. The situation however had eased at the end of the month.

Civilian casualties during the riots were 33 Arabs, 4 Indian Muslims, 1 Somali, 78 Jews and 6 other persons of unknown race, killed. Very many were known to have been wounded or injured.

The Police suffered no fatal casualties, but an Assistant Medical Officer and one Levy were killed in the execution of duty.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FINANCE AND TRADE

Development Committee

646 At the meeting of the Legislature held on 28th April, 1947, the Council adopted the First Report of the Development Committee as the general development policy for the next ten years, subject to periodic review of details in the light of experience, and the inclusion of such additional schemes as might prove necessary as a result of unforeseen circumstances.

652 The Estimates of the Colony for 1948–49 provide a total of Rs. 27,27,000 for approved development schemes.

362 His Majesty's Government agreed to make a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act towards the cost of working-class dwellings at Sheikh Othman. The amount of the grant is £27,500 during a five-and-a-half-year period. A further grant will be considered at the end of that period.

Economic Control

459 The hopes expressed earlier that it would be possible to dispense with
654 the Economic Control Department as restrictions on trade were lifted were unfortunately not realised, and the economic crisis which confronts the United Kingdom and the whole of western Europe is having a natural effect on the economic life of Aden, which is dependent upon the maintenance of a vigorous trade for its prosperity.

Since August, 1947, a policy of restricting imports to reasonable essentials and to those goods which are required for the entrepot trade was followed. The merchants co-operated with Government in making this policy effective and as a consequence Aden was able to make a substantial contribution to important foreign exchange reserves. Many essentials remained scarce and in order to ensure that there should be no further reduction in the standard of living of the great bulk of the inhabitants Government maintained a policy of making adequate supplies of essential

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foodstuffs available to the public at cheap, and in the case of flour at subsidised, prices. The position of entrepot goods, particularly textiles, fluctuated during the year. At the beginning of the year the position was difficult but supplies of American textiles and later of Japanese and Chinese textiles enabled the merchants to re-establish this trade, which was assisted as much as possible by the ready granting of re-export licences to countries within Aden's economic orbit.

There was an increase in the cost of living during the year though a slight fall occurred latterly. The increase was accounted for mostly by an increase in prices in common articles imported from outside. For instance, rice rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per pally owing to the imposition of an export tax by the Government of Egypt, and soap increased from 4 annas a cake to 6 annas. It must be borne in mind, however, that the consumption of the various articles which together make up the cost-of-living figures have altered greatly since 1939, consumers switching from one kind of foodstuff to another, depending on supplies available, and spending a smaller proportion of their money on articles, such as clothing, which have so greatly risen in price.

Colony Finances

The Colony opened the financial year on 1st April, 1947, with a surplus balance of about Rs. 190 lakhs. During the year it was estimated that the balance would be increased by another Rs. 13 lakhs. Consequently the surplus balance on 1st April, 1948, should be in the region of Rs. 203 lakhs. This figure is exclusive of Rs. 100 lakhs, which is in the Reserve Fund. The total net assets of the Colony therefore amount to over Rs. 300 lakhs (or £21 million sterling).

This is probably the high-water mark of the Colony's surplus. During 1948–49 it is proposed to spend Rs. 23 lakhs more than will be received in revenue. This will reduce the surplus balance at the end of the new financial year to about Rs. 180 lakhs. The deficit in the 1948–49 Budget will arise entirely from the implementation of a part of the Development Programme; in other words, the deficit will be the result of capital expenditure. Revenue still balances recurrent expenditure despite the repeal of the excess profits tax, but the margin is now very small.

Customs and Excise Department

The work of the Department continued on normal lines during 1947, and there was no falling off in the collection of excise duties, which amount to about 15 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony.

Taxes on Income

The collection of revenue from income tax and excess profits tax continued to be satisfactory in spite of heavy excess profits tax refunds made on account of deficiency of profits.

The following legislation was enacted during the year:

(1) The Excess Profits Tax Ordinance No. 9 of 1947, which provides that the tax shall not be chargeable on profit earned after 1st May, 1947.

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651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

652 The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made [657] responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

439 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

658 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea
871 on 3rd November, 1947.

The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

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culties in providing buildings and staff necessarily limited the rate of expansion. One of the main features of educational development during the year was the successful conversion of buildings to house the expanded Government Secondary School. The release of classrooms previously used by the Secondary School enabled the Primary School to take in a greater number of pupils. Another satisfactory development during the year was the institution of a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School, Crater. The lack of local teacher-training facilities for male teachers was met by sending abroad a number of students to obtain higher qualifications in the teaching profession.

The year in general was a period of consolidation, but progress was made in all Government schools. This progress was also reflected in some of the grant-aided schools. In particular, the Gujerati School Committee were granted a site for their new school and plans for this were begun. The cost of the building and the recurrent expenditure will be subsidised in part by Government.

Medical and Health Department

The accommodation at the Civil Hospital was filled to capacity throughout the year.

The new appointment of an officer with specialist experience in venereal and skin diseases has proved most beneficial to the community.

Besides a marked improvement in the treatment of social diseases, the cure of ulcer cases—hitherto a difficult matter—received special attention, with the result that the overcrowded ulcer ward with its heavy quota of apparently incurable cases is now a thing of the past.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to yield excellent results. Lack of hospital accommodation has been overcome, in part, by the institution of domiciliary treatment.

The granting of facilities for post-graduate study has already proved its worth. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and another obtained the Diploma in Tropical Medicine of Calcutta, coming second in the list of candidates.

The increase in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shows that it meets, as far as it can, a vital community need. A reduction in the distressingly large numbers of infants who die before reaching the age of 12 months must be the main object of the Clinic's activities. The next most important point is the raising of the standard of midwifery. A course of instruction, followed by an examination, was instituted for local midwives.

Public health measures continued to be vigorously applied. No case of serious communicable disease occurred during the year.

A heavy burden was laid upon the Port Health Staff by the outbreak of cholera in Egypt. All possible precautions were taken to prevent the entry of cholera here and the staff undertook much additional work.

The installation of the electro-therapeutic apparatus at Steamer Point was an important addition to the facilities for treatment, and the Colony

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74 ...was fortunate to have a medical officer with special knowledge of this
759 branch of medicine.

Lack of replacements and absence of officers on leave threw increased responsibilities and work on the remainder of the Medical and Health Staff.

Welfare

657 The Welfare Officer for whom provision appeared in the Estimates was not appointed, but a locally born Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed after spending two years in the United Kingdom studying social welfare.

Details of activities of other Government Departments will be found in Part II of this Report under appropriate chapters.

PRISONS

697 Until the riots broke out in early December there had been a welcome decrease in the prison population. This had amounted to 24 per cent. during the first 10 months of the year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1946.

At the beginning of the year the installation of an improved system of sanitation throughout the prison, which was begun in 1946, was completed. Increased facilities for the segregation of prisoners were provided, and substantial repairs and alterations to many of the prison buildings effected. The kitchen was remodelled and enlarged.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline well maintained.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

377 Two generating sets were completely overhauled by a Metro-Vickers erection engineer.

New sub-stations were erected at Ras Boradli, Maidan Crater, and Maalla.

Shortage of materials prevented any large-scale changeover from overhead to underground cables, but the Maalla area was cleared of overhead high-tension lines to release ground for building purposes.

Further details will be found in Part II.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

509 During the year the Crown Counsel, because of his personal qualifications, was appointed Director of Civil Aviation in addition to his normal duties.

Negotiations with the Royal Air Force to obtain joint-user rights at Khormaksar resulted in successful agreement. A separate civil enclave will be built at Khormaksar to the east of the Sheikh Othman road, just south of the main east-west runway.

During 1947 temporary licences were granted to Ethiopian Airlines,

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Clairways, and the French Government to operate a number of scheduled local services. Numerous charter flights were allowed. 509

Port Trust

The activity of the port continued to increase. Receipts under all budget heads were expected to exceed the estimates and, in some cases, by a considerable margin.' It is too early to judge what effect the economic crisis may have on the port. 504 503

The supply of coal for bunkers continued to exceed pre-war figures by a large margin. The supply of oil-fuel for bunkers also exceeded pre-war figures.

Plans and estimates were undertaken for an extension of Maalla Wharf for lease to private interests and an order was placed in the United Kingdom for a small grab dredger.

Eighteen new harbour buoys were ordered from the United Kingdom and further anchors and mooring chains will be obtained in order to provide additional berths and modernise existing berths; provision is being made to accommodate vessels of greater length. The s.s. *Ile de France* visited Aden on several occasions. She is by far the largest vessel ever berthed at the port, her dimensions being 790 feet in length and over 34 feet in draught.

Posts and Telephones

There was a further increase in post office business during the year and accrued revenue was nearly two and a half times that earned in the last pre-war year. 651 205

There was a small increase in the transit mail services on behalf of the Somali Coast countries and Eritrea. Parcel mails in each direction between Aden and the United Kingdom were as extensively used as in 1946, and there was a slight increase in the number of gift parcels despatched from Aden to the United Kingdom.

There was a marked improvement in the frequency and in the time of transit of surface mails to and from India and Great Britain. Steadily increasing use was made of air mail services between Aden and overseas countries.

On 31st March, 1947, the pre-war Empire "All Up" air mail scheme, which had been suspended since the outbreak of war in 1939, was abandoned by agreement of all participating countries, and was replaced by a new system of surcharged air mail and light letters. The annual subsidy to the Empire Air Mail Scheme was discontinued and from 1st April payment for the carriage of air mails was made by each postal administration in accordance with prescribed conveyance rates based on weight and mileage.

New air mail postage rates were introduced from 1st July. Substantial reductions were made in the rates for surcharged air mail to all countries and the light air letter rates were retained with a maximum of six annas to Empire countries.

Telephone development was completely checked by the delay in the 206

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206 delivery of telephone exchange switchboard units, line equipment, and underground cables, which have been on order for some considerable time. The telephone exchange worked at full capacity.

ADMINISTRATION

Aden and Sheikh Othman Townships

632 The Township Authorities in the Fortress and in Sheikh Othman held their fortnightly meetings and dealt with a considerable amount of routine business, the results of which continued to supply and maintain the services necessary to the civic well-being of the communities.

It is hoped that local elections which the Government proposes to introduce in 1949 will awaken a new sense of responsibility amongst the townspeople which will assist the Township Authorities to use their powers to the best advantage of the community.

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PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census separate classification was for the first time made of Arabs born in Aden, those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen, as well as the usual classificatons. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil popultion consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslem 7,400, Hindu 2,000, Parsi 300, Christian 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the Colony during 1947:

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The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the colony during 1947:

167

	Emigration		Immigration	
	By Sea	By Air	By Sea	By Air
British	54	313	272	480
Other Europeans, including Americans	51	235	156	317
Indians	914	329	1,482	313
Jews	103	54	103	87
Other Asiatics	2	—	35	4
Somalis	3,512	4	3,259	32
Other Africans	17	6	51	50
Arabs	3,663	496	3,026	642
TOTAL	8,316	1,437	8,374	1,925
GRAND TOTAL	9,753		10,299	

Figures for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 are given for comparison:

1944	Total Emigrants	9,460	Total Immigrants	7,371
1945	Total Emigrants	7,960	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,661	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

It will be noted that the 1947 figures have reverted to approximately those of 1944 and 1945 and this may be accounted for by the fact that the immediate post-war rush on travel has subsided, in so far as the Colony is concerned.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

504 488 438

Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepot industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the dotter's wheel) of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough

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estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepot industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries—garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under employment and poverty.

Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are always low, partly on account of the very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

For skilled workers the outlook is far better. There is such a dearth of trained or capable men that they command good wages.

The wages of unskilled labour were about Re. 1 a day (1*s.* 6*d.*), and it is possible to support a family on this sum. Immigrant labourers from the Yemen, who come to Aden as single men, even manage to save up enough to return after a year or so with clothes for their women-folk and money to pay off debts or buy land. Of skilled trades, carpenters earn about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day (4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*), blacksmiths much the same, welders about Rs. 100 (£7 10*s.*) a month or more. Hours vary from 48 to 60 per week in the various industries.

The following are the prices of a few of the more necessary commodities:

Food

Butter, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for coarser fish.
Flour, 5 as. per lb.
Ghee, Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.8.0 per lb.
Meat, 10 as. to 12 as. per lb.
Potatoes, 4 as. per lb.
Rice, 7 as. per lb.
Soap (Key Pale), 6 as. per 250-gram cake.
Sugar, brown, 5 as. per lb.
white, 6 as. per lb.
Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Shirt, Rs. 5.
Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

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Utilities and Petrol

435 Electric light, 5 as. per unit.
Water, 4 as. per 100 gallons.
Petrol, Rs. 1.6.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce. Board in an inferior hotel costs about Rs. 10 per day.

466 In the absence of a specialised Labour Department, the District [467 Commissioner investigates such complaints as are brought to his notice. 468] There are no trade unions. Three strikes were reported and in each case settled by raising the wages of the employees to bring them into closer relation with the rising cost of living.

The following is the more important labour legislation in force in the Colony in December, 1947.

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (*No.* 20 *of* 1938)

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18 years of age on night work or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (*No.* 21 *of* 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in factories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*No.* 40 *of* 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (*No.* 17 *of* 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any occupation.

Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (*No.* 23 *of* 1942)

This legalises trade unions and makes provision for their registration and the audit of their accounts. The English law as regards "intimidation" is followed.

Contracts of Employment (*Indigenous Workers*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 45 *of* 1942)

This provides for the employment of natives of Asia or Africa and requires contracts of employment for periods over six months to be in writing and approved by an authorised officer. It provides for the repatriation of employees working in other territories.

Labour Ordinance (*No.* 6 *of* 1943)

This regulates contracts of employment, requires contracts in writing to be approved by the District Commissioner, and makes provision for deeds of apprenticeship.

There is no old age pension scheme in Aden, but small grants from a Poor Relief Fund are made to the aged destitute.

	Occupation or trade	Rates per day Men	Boys	Number employed at present date Men	Boys	Hours worked per week	Remarks
	Public Works Department						
1.	Labourers (Coolies)	Re. 1	As. 12	1,300	50	56	1. No women employed by the P.W.D.
2.	Carpenters.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	80	Nil	56	2. All Boys receive annas 12 per day.
3.	Masons.	Rs. 2.8.0. to Rs. 5 according to ability.	—	160	Nil	56	3. All labour is casual, and numbers employed vary according to amount of work in progress.
4.	Electricians.	Rs. 5.	—	6	Nil	56	—
5.	Plumbers.	Rs. 4.	—	3	Nil	56	—
6.	Blacksmiths and Fitters.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 according to ability.	—	20	Nil	—	—
7.	Wiremen, Glaziers and Motor-drivers.	Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 according to ability.	—	25	Nil	56	—
8.	Painters.	Rs. 2.	—	12	Nil	56	—
	Salt Manufacturers.						
9.	Salt Works.	Re. 1 to Rs. 1.8.0	As. 12 to As. 14	400	20	54	9. Time and piece work.
10.	Port Trust boatmen	Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per month.	—	60	—	48	—
11.	Port Trust unskilled labour	Re. 1.	—	24	—	48	—
12.	Port Trust other labour.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per month.	As. 8*	60	9	48	* Apprentices.
13.	Boatmen other than Port Trust employees	Rs. 1.2.0.	—	200	—	50	—
14.	Coal and Cargo Coolies.	As. 11 to Rs. 1.2.0.	—	600 (Cargo) 1,350 (Coal)	—	50 to 60	—
	Domestic Servants.						
15.	Cooks.	From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month.					
16.	House-boys.	„ Rs. 40 „ Rs. 85 „ „					
17.	Chokras (Assistants).	„ Rs. 15 „ Rs. 30 „ „					

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Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Statement of Revenue for 1946–47 as compared with the Revenue of the two previous years

	1946–47 Rs.	1945–46 Rs.	1944–45 Rs.
1. Direct Taxes. . .	44,33,434	59,44,407	52,99,925
2. Customs and Excise .	22,18,674	18,58,189	17,46,947
3. Stamps and Licenses .	5,34,891	5,44,097	2,11,893
4. Receipts for or in aid of specific Government Services . . .	7,05,990	6,34,710	2,55,209
5. Contribution and Local Reimbursements . .	2,15,670	2,29,917	3,47,965
6. Reimbursements by His Majesty's Government	2,57,036	2,47,027	2,58,578
7. Post and Telephones .	9,46,785	6,33,211	6,23,700
8. Miscellaneous. . .	11,19,402	7,90,499	5,21,402
9. Water Supply . .	7,01,587	7,02,787	—
10. Electricity Supply . .	11,38,254	10,10,567	—
11. Land Sales . . .	14,049	27,301	—
TOTAL Rs. . .	1,22,85,772	1,26,22,712	92,65,619

Main Heads of Taxation:	*Estimated yield in 1947–48* Rs.
1. Taxes on Income	18,00,000
2. Excess Profit Tax	8,00,000
3. Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax (Excise duties on spirits, beer, wines and tobacco)	12,00,000
4. House Property Tax (ranging from 8 per cent. to 2 per cent of rateable value on all house property in the Colony)	2,05,000
5. Sanitation Tax (ranging from 4½ per cent. to 2 per cent. of rateable value of all house property in the the Colony)	1,15,000
6. Motor Spirit Tax (at the rate of 6 as. per gallon on all motor spirit imported)	2,50,000
7. Qat Tax (at Rs. 2/1/0 per 20 lb. on all qat entering the Colony)	1,70,000
8. Salt Tax (4 as. per ton on salt exported) . .	70,886

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Statement of Expenditure for 1946-47 as compared with the Expenditure of the two previous years:

	1946-47 Rs.	1945-46 Rs.	1944-45 Rs.
1. Governor	88,530	87,911	81,153
2. Antiquities	11,595	—	—
3. Architectural and Town Planning	70,664	—	—
4. Audit	33,141	37,727	23,375
5. Ecclesiastical	7,502	7,248	7,590
6. Economic Control	1,41,523	—	—
7. Education	2,96,915	2,59,788	1,93,377
8. Electricity	5,74,890	5,87,868	—
9. Electricity Extraordinary	3,43,822	3,68,000	—
10. Excise and Salt	3,14,104	2,91,065	2,36,473
11. Judicial and Registration	1,14,115	1,07,633	1,21,686
12. Legal	39,718	—	—
13. Legislative Council	6,270	—	—
14. Medical and Public Health	10,09,942	8,19,703	5,18,038
15. Miscellaneous Services	13,88,726	1,76,489	1,29,216
16. Passenger Transport	1,14,635	—	—
17. Pensions and Gratuities	2,09,056	1,29,413	1,14,351
18. Perim	60,047	56,872	43,012
19. Police	5,80,144	4,43,036	4,21,875
20. Posts and Telephones	3,14,208	2,73,401	2,54,915
21. Prisons	82,335	73,559	58,936
22. Public Works, Water and Drainage	3,82,088	3,82,072	—
23. Public Works Recurrent	3,92,396	32,207	1,16,653
24. Public Works Extraordinary	8,70,905	7,05,726	4,25,709
25. Secretariat	2,40,625	2,44,143	2,11,011
26. Taxes on Income	27,834	27,350	25,398
27. Township Authority, Aden	3,48,753	2,41,746	—
28. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	1,07,201	94,653	—
29. Trade Registration	16,729	15,465	15,392
30. Treasury	73,855	68,625	51,667
31. Veterinary	7,384	7,828	4,481
32. Emergency Measures	—	14,11,075	14,20,032
33. Aden Home Guard	—	1,334	5,034
34. Transfer to Reserve Fund	16,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000
TOTAL Rs.	98,69,652	99,51,937	74,79,374

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

Liabilities				Amount		
Deposits	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Post Office Savings Banks	21,38,477	12	6			
Post Office Reserve Account	1,54,428	11	9			
General Provident Fund	1,69,653	7	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	67,461	8	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Reserve Account	2,889	2	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	99,002	3	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	9,647	9	5			
Supreme Court	54,169	6	4			
Balhaf Government Investment Account	40,000	0	0			
Bir Ali Government Investment Account	20,000	0	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	15,47,414	4	0			
Mukalla Government Investment Account	15,34,407	1	0			
Seiyun Government Investment Account	3,01,893	4	6			
				61,39,443	4	6
Other Deposits				32,22,336	8	2
TOTAL DEPOSITS				94,61,779	7	8
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Water Supply and Drainage				6,23,559	13	1
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Electricity Department				10,13,963	1	6
Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund				30,18,020	7	1
Reserve Account				1,00,00,000	0	0
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1947	1,80,54,700	0	5			
Add Surplus for 9 months ended 31st December, 1947	21,17,572	13	6			
				2,10,72,272	13	11
TOTAL			Rs.	4,51,89,595	11	3

Assets				Amount		
Investments	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Post Office Savings Banks	19,99,290	15	0			
General Provident Fund	1,74,108	2	0			
Non-Pensionable Employees Provident Fund	86,504	7	0			
Aden Centenary Poor Relief Fund	99,002	3	0			
Aden Cemetery Endowment Fund	8,440	0	0			
Balhaf Government Surplus Fund	40,000	0	0			
Bir Ali Government Surplus Fund	20,000	0	0			
Custodian of Enemy Property	15,57,027	7	0			
Mukalla Government Surplus Fund	15,34,407	1	0			
Seiyun Government Surplus Fund	3,01,893	4	0			
Surplus Fund	3,17,36,942	1	0			
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Water Supply and Drainage	6,73,766	12	0			
Renewals and Replacements Fund, Electricity Department	9,53,436	11	0			
				5,01,55,411	15	0
Advances				8,98,284	13	6
Imprests				21,288	0	0
Drafts and Remittances				2,06,490	15	0
Cash						
Treasury	12,00,643	1	4			
Post Office	21,089	8	1			
Kamaran	88,263	12	8			
Crown Agents	5,243	3	0			
Joint Colonial Fund	32,08,666	10	0			
Indian Agents	1,99,208	6	8			
Supreme Court	524	6	0			
Mukalla	1,14,310	13	0			
Seiyun	36,455	11	0			
Township Authority, Sheikh Othman	6,980	9	11			
				48,76,823	15	9
TOTAL			Rs.	4,51,89,596	11	3

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Customs Tariff and Excise Duties

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below. 651

Beer and other Fermented Liquors at Rs. 2.1.0 per gallon.
Spirits, potable, at Rs. 44 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines at Rs. 5.10.0 per gallon.
Sparkling Wines at Rs. 9.14.0 per gallon.
Perfumed Spirits at Rs. 16 per gallon.
Cigarettes at Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 4.8.0 per thousand, according to their selling price.
Manufactured Tobacco at As. 14 to Rs. 1.2.0 per lb.
Unmanufactured Indian Tobacco at Rs. 1.12.0 per 28 lb.
Unmanufactured Tobacco other than Indian at 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. Motor spirit at As. 6 per gallon.

ESTATE DUTY

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probates and letters of administration are regulated by the Succession Ordinance No. 9 of 1938.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Rates of income tax in force during 1947

	Rate per Rupee
A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not a registered firm or a company:	
1. Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,000	Nil
2. Where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000, then—	
(*a*) on the first Rs. 1,500 of such total income	Nil.
(*b*) on the next Rs. 3,500 of such total income	9 p.
(*c*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	1 a. 3 p.
(*d*) on the next Rs. 5,000 of such total income	2 as.
(*e*) on the balance of such total income	2 as. 6 p.
Provided that where the income tax so calculated exceeds half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000, the income tax payable shall be half the amount by which such total income exceeds Rs. 2,000.	(In place of Sec. 17 of the Income Tax Ordinance, now repealed.)
Surcharge at one-fourth of the income-tax is leviable if the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 per annum provided the surcharge does not exceed half the amount of excess over Rs. 10,000.	
B. In the case of every registered firm and company, whatever its total income	2 as. 6 p. plus surcharge at one-fourth of the tax.

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New rates of super tax:

65 A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a company

	Rate per Rupee	
1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income	Nil	Plus surcharge at one-fourth of the tax.
2. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	1 as.	
3. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	2 as.	
4. On the next Rs. 70,000 of total income	3 as.	
5. On the next Rs. 75,000 of total income	4 as.	
6. On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income	5 as.	
7. On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income	6 as.	
8. On the balance of total income	7 as.	

B. In the case of every company,
On the whole of total income — 1 a. plus surcharge at one-fourth of the tax.

Note Surcharge on income-tax and super-tax was 25 per cent. on all assessments to be made from 1st April, 1947 (with effect from Assessment Year 1947–48) and it is abolished from Assessment Year 1948–49.

The rate of excess profits tax chargeable during the Assessment Year 1947–48 was 60 per cent. from 1st January, 1946, on excess profits made up to 31st December, 1946. The tax has been abolished on profits earned from 1st January, 1947.

Under the Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, No. 3 of 1948, the exemption limit is raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 and it further provides for income tax relief in respect of families up to the maximum of Rs. 5,400. A table showing rates of taxes at various levels payable by a single man and married men with families is shown below:

TABLE OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

For a single-man: free income Rs. 4,000 (£300).

Gross Income	*Tax in £*
£100	Nil
200	Nil
300	Nil
400	£4 14 0
500	9 8 0
600	15 5 0
700	23 1 0
800	30 17 0
900	38 13 0
1,000	49 8 0
1,500	123 13 0
2,000	227 3 0
3,000	522 1 0
5,000	1,277 19 0
7,500	2,332 12 0
10,000	3,436 2 0

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TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME (ADEN COLONY)

For a married man: Family relief up to Rs. 5,400 (£405)

	Further Relief	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,500	10,000
						£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Married man without children	Rs. 2,000 (£150) Tax payable	—	—	—	—	2 7	7 1	11 15	19 3	28 19	38 15	93 19	199 1	497 19	1,249 16	2,804 10	5,628 9
Married man with one child	Rs. 3,000 (£225) " "	—	—	—	—	—	3 10	8 4	13 6	21 2	28 17	81 16	184 19	479 18	1,235 15	2,790 9	5,593 15
Married man with two children	Rs. 3,600 (£270) " "	—	—	—	—	—	14	5 7	10 1	16 9	23 1	76 6	173 16	469 13	1,224 19	2,779 4	5,582 14
Married man with three children	Rs. 4,000 (£345) " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 13	7 5	11 19	1[illegible]	69 19	162 9	457 5	1,213 5	2,767 19	5,571 9
Married man with four children	Rs. 5,400 (£405) " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 9	9 3	11 17	61 5	151 1	444 2	1,202 00	2,756 14	5,560 4

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Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

436 The official currency of the Colony is the Indian rupee. Exchange at par
438 is Rs. 1 to 1s. 6d.

The amount of currency in circulation in December, 1947, was estimated to be:

Coin, Rs. 3,00,000 Paper, Rs. 2,00,00,000

453 The following banks operate in Aden:
The National Bank of India Ltd.
The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

[454] There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office: depositors, 2,411; deposits, Rs. 11,40,149; and capital, Rs. 20,13,916. The deposits are invested in gilt-edged securities in London.

Chapter 5: Commerce

439 Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transhipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to the markets of the world, and manufactured goods arrive at Aden for transhipment to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The salient features of the import trade are repeated in the export figures, as the bulk of imports are re-exported. The principal business is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

[441] The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

MAIN IMPORTS BY VALUE—1946

Article	Denomination	Quantity	Value in Rupees
Grain, pulse, flour and preparation thereof	Cwt.	1,031,632	2,05,73,241
Feeding-stuff for animals	"	367	98,070
Animals for food	Nos.	93,988	21,80,189
Dairy produce	Cwt.	4,771	8,35,831
Beverages:			
Beer of all description	Gallons	174,692	8,32,132
Coffee	Cwt.	139,399	1,26,25,040
Spirits	Gallons	9,132	3,43,780
Salt	Cwt.	3,977	74,173
Tea	"	761,464	10,53,391
Drugs	"	9,801	40,19,634
Spices	"	33,849	37,07,980
Tobacco, unmanufactured	"	6,041	11,05,304
Tobacco, manufactured	"	83,388	88,02,834
Coal	"	933,035	40,27,812
Iron and steel	"	275,177	1,74,09,738
Oilseeds and nuts for oil	"	2,676	18,84,918
Gums and resins	"	56,068	26,61,351
Hides, raw	"	412	8,94,397
Skins, raw	"	4,142	1,35,76,342
Hardware and cutlery	"	8,266	6,80,953
Cotton yarns	"	331,903	17,72,222
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	26,728,305	2,11,81,368
Woollen and worsted piece-goods	"	10,185	1,25,145
Woollen manufactures all sorts	Cwt.	1,184	3,33,111
Footwear	Pairs	171,315	9,59,333
Kerosene oil	Gallons	1,501,841	16,24,758
Petrol	"	1,367,226	13,69,366
Lubricating oil	"	295,633	8,63,324
Ore oil	Tons	4,019	2,62,809
Fuel oil	"	757,237	3,51,44,011
Total of imports by value			Rs. 19,32,79,043
Total of specie by value			Rs. 4,45,607
Grand total of imports			Rs. 19,37,24,650

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MAIN EXPORTS BY VALUE—1946

Article	Denomination	Quantity	Value in Rupees
Grain and flour	Cwt.	678,881	1,38,64,268
Dairy produce	"	4,566	8,16,040
Beverages:			
Coffee	"	137,570	1,41,82,343
Tea	"	130,643	1,62,370
Dates, Wet	Cwt.	76,334	19,77,708
Spices	"	42,188	84,35,464
Sugar	"	98,553	12,81,195
Salt	"	84,387	11,40,837
Tobacco, unmanufactured	"	38,824	40,23,998
Tobacco, manufactured	"	650,758	13,83,170
Seeds and nuts for oil	Tons	574	4,76,871
Gums and resins	Cwt.	30,083	86,98,495
Oil, vegetable, non-essential	Tons	100	1,61,085
Hides, raw	"	736	19,34,591
Skins, raw	"	2,033	2,09,26,580
Cotton twist and yarn	Lb.	163,498	4,11,049
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	4,073,099	42,32,743
Kerosene oil	Gallons	324,090	3,71,876
Petrol	"	732,112	7,84,745
Mineral oil	"	4,013,091	13,83,317
Soaps	Cwt.	33,813	14,96,149
Total of exports by value			Rs. 8,91,15,991
Total of specie by value			Rs. 8,19,833
Grand total of exports			Rs. 8,99,35,134

N.B. At the time of going to press the information in respect of the year 1947 is not availed. hence the figures for the year 1946 have been given.

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Chapter 6: Production

SALT

The principal native product of Aden is salt, made from sea-water by solar evaporation in a series of pans seven in extent. The export in 1947 amounted to 320,770 tons.

This industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, one Italian, now under the management of the Custodian of Enemy Property, the other three Indian. The year 1947 showed a considerable improvement in business as compared with the previous two years. This was due to improved shipping which enabled more salt to be marketed in India. The tonnage produced during the last five years is given below:

Year	Quantity of salt produced in tons
1943	199,136
1944	205,308
1945	139,045
1946	113,042
1947	194,569

FISHERIES

The present primitive fishing industry employs numerous canoes and a few small dhows propelled by oars and sails. Nets are small as only hand-braided netting is available, capital is limited and the life of the twine is short because no preservatives are used. Only single-hook lines are employed. No accurate estimate of the annual catch has been made, but Dr. Bertram in his 1944 report reckoned it at between 25,000 and 30,000 tons. Much of this is exported, in a dried or salted condition, to India, Africa and Ceylon, but there is a considerable local consumption inland. Most observers agree that this figure could be greatly exceeded without affecting the stock of fish. The technical difficulties in so doing are considerable but not insuperable. They include lack of harbours, lack of fresh water, the political situation and the distance to markets.

The most extensive fishery is for sardines of the general Sardinella and Dussumieria types which abound on the Eastern Aden Protectorate coast during the winter months. These are taken in cast-nets and beach seine and are sun-dried for fertiliser and camel fodder. The sardine shoals are followed by kingfish (*Scomberomorus*), which are caught in large quantities and exported, mostly wet-salted as "maloh". Various species of tunny are also caught. Sharks are exported salted and sun-dried, the carcases to Africa and the fins to China. The town of Qu'aiti specialises in this fishery and other communities pursue it seasonally. An anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) abounds on the Western Aden Protectorate coast in winter and is exported sun-dried in some quantity. Other

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222 kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

226 During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under
154 training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

304 As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the
[167 handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms,
464] the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

468 There are some small factories owned by private companies. The
483 chief are soap works, aluminium processing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochus shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

473 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in
483 Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

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Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Button Factory	Italian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-casting and aluminium-pressing.

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea	101,677	160	—	2	29
TOTAL	135,725	5,030	85	14	29

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates

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for entry into the Secondary School who were excluded for a year as they were under age. Every effort has been made to admit as many pupils as possible to the schools in spite of the limited accommodation. Most of the schools cater only for primary education, and the large majority of their pupils are boys. Education for girls has not so far progressed beyond the primary stage, except in the two Convent Schools which employ English as the medium of instruction throughout and are attended by very few Arab girls and those only in the lower classes.

The schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population. Higher secondary education is conducted through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the Lower Secondary School, but will probably be introduced in the primary schools in the near future. Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of English, Gujerati, Hebrew and, to a limited extent, Urdu, the higher secondary education through the medium of English. English is thus the medium through which the children of all sections of the community unite for higher education.

The highest standard so far reached is School Certificate. There is no local establishment which provides post-secondary training, but a number of students attended courses at Bakht er Ruda in the Sudan and in Egypt.

Expenditure on education in 1947 was estimated at Rs. 4,58,000 as compared with Rs. 2,96,000 in 1946. It continues to increase and now represents over 5 per cent. of the total public expenditure of the Colony. This increase is reflected in the figures for attendance which show that the number of pupils in Government and grant-aided schools has risen from 2,877 to 3,780 in the same period.

Efforts were made to improve the standard of teaching in both Government and grant-aided schools. No teacher-training facilities were provided locally during 1947, but students were sent to the Sudan and Egypt for this purpose. It was possible, however, to start a teacher-training course at the Government Girls' School.

The Education Department has not been able to undertake any form of adult education. Provision for this type of education exists in the British Institute, where there are three classes in English and one for Cambridge Senior preparation. There are 40 students of various races attending these classes.

Evening classes for adult Arab women, numbering between 35 and 40, meet once a week at the Government Girls' School, and a second class for girls of over school-age numbering about 20 meet twice a week. Both these classes are run by the Principal of the Girls' School and are very popular.

HEALTH

During 1947 the long-planned improvements in staffing and equipment, delayed by difficulties arising from post-war conditions, began to

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take shape. The appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer with special knowledge of venereal and skin diseases was a definite step forward in the campaign against social diseases. It has now been possible to organise better treatment for both in-patient and out-patient venereal-disease cases at the Civil Hospital.

In addition, systematic treatment of tropical ulcers was started, with the result that the hitherto overcrowded ulcer ward was markedly improved owing to the reduction in the time needed to effect a cure.

The Civil Hospital staff was strengthened by the appointments of a Medical Officer with laboratory experience, a Surgical Specialist, and a Radiologist.

The installation of a new X-ray plant, the construction of a much-enlarged laboratory, the erection of a new 44-bed ward for pulmonary tuberculosis and an additional operating theatre were all completed during the year.

With the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis, all the principal causes of death showed a general decrease, though the death-rate exceeded that of 1946. This was due to the deaths during the civil disturbances.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis rose from 191 in 1946 to 241. The reason for this was more accurate diagnosis due largely to increased X-ray examinations. Over 1,000 such examinations were made during the year, compared with an annual average of 20 to 30 before 1945.

As a result of the disturbances in December no cases could be accommodated in the new tuberculosis ward, which had to be used for emergency purposes. A severe shortage of beds led to the institution of domiciliary treatment and the monthly average of cases visited in their homes was between 50 and 60. Apart from the fact that a surprisingly large proportion of cases showed improvement, this extension of anti-tuberculosis activities was of public health importance as it was possible to teach simple hygiene in the homes.

The civil disturbances in December threw a tremendous burden upon the staff and resources of the Civil Hospital. The fact that the administration successfully stood the test of the sudden admission of scores of severely wounded cases reflected great credit on the staff, particularly upon the locally trained members who rendered loyal and efficient service.

Attendance at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to increase and there is no doubt that the instruction given at the various out-patient clinics is beginning to have an important effect on a community which has been, until quite recently, completely ignorant of the principles of mothercraft.

During the last quarter of the year, the outbreak of cholera in Egypt caused a big increase in the work of the Port Health staff. Not only had strict supervision to be exercised over all entrants from infected ports but a large number of in-transit passengers and crews had to have anti-cholera inoculations before proceeding to Egyptian ports. No case of cholera, or of any of the other quarantinable diseases, occurred.

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Causes of Deaths in 1947

Disease	*Deaths*
Smallpox	—
Malaria	37
Enteric Fever	5
Other Fevers	223
Dysentery	16
Diarrhoea	265
Phthisis	244
Other Respiratory Diseases	240
Injuries	75
Deaths from child-birth	17
All other causes	701
Birth-rate	30·43
Death-rate: Crude	23·50
Actual	18·59

HOUSING

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

3421 (*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single- and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

34 [132] All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1947, 80 of these dwellings had been constructed, and a further 116 were scheduled to be begun in 1948.

362 161 During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength

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of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *barsha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress. Relaxation on the restriction of building by private enterprise has, however, led to the issue of 78 Permanent Building Permits in 1947 compared with 21 during 1946.

The shortage of some building materials, particularly semi-manufactured iron and steel products and sanitary fittings, is still acute and many projects are held up for this reason.

During 1947 the Township Authority was able to embark on two housing schemes.

(1) In Sheikh Othman 40 houses were erected for working-class families. The scheme is financed in part from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

(2) An area in Crater was planned on which Government intends to erect 76 working-class houses of a slightly better type and in which 86 plots were made available for owner-occupiers to erect houses for themselves, a standard plan having been drawn up and approved by the Township Authority so that building could be done as cheaply as possible. Both Township Authorities of Aden and Sheikh Othman set up permanent Housing Committees whose functions are to allocate all houses erected by Government other than houses erected specifically for occupation by Government employees. The Committee set up in the Fortress Area decided on the allocation of plots referred to above on which houses were to be erected by private enterprise. As town planning legislation has not yet been enacted, there has been some delay in making available plots of land in the Fortress Area on which better-class houses could be erected by private enterprise on any substantial scale. Residential building has been confined mainly to reconstruction or adding storeys to existing houses.

In addition, private building was encouraged where possible.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony.

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through

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657 Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief
735 to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare. Provision is made in the Colony Estimates for Rs. 13,000 on welfare staff and Rs. 3,000 on transport, etc.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An assistant welfare officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

646 The year 1947 saw the first session of Legislative Council in this Colony. Four sittings were held, in January and April respectively. Thirteen Bills were passed, which included two important new measures, the Rent Restrictions Ordinance and the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

For approximately the first nine months of the year the post of Attorney-General was vacant. This threw a great deal of extra work on the Crown Counsel and unavoidably affected the drafting of new legislation.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal
695 jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*:

(a) in civil cases:

(i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal is Rs. 5,000 or upwards;

(ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(b) in criminal cases from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not is deemed to have been lodged, and the Courts concerned act accordingly.

A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council:

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* Appeal to the High Court at Bombay has since been abolished and appeal to the Court of Appeal in Nairobi has been substituted.

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(*a*) as of right, from any final judgment of the High Court, when the value of the subject-matter in dispute in such second appeal is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, provided that, in case the judgment appealed from affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, the second appeal involves some substantial question of law; and

(*b*) at the discretion of the High Court, from any other judgment, whether final or interlocutory, if in the opinion of the High Court the question involved in the second appeal is one of great general or public importance.

The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is the only Court of Appeal in the Colony, and also has powers of revision.

The other Civil Court in the Colony is the Court of Small Causes, presided over by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, who is *ex officio* the Judge of the Court of Small Causes and is also the Chief Magistrate. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In practice the Chief Magistrate and one of the other magistrates sit separately as Judge or additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

The Court of Small Causes has jurisdiction, save as regards certain suits excepted from its cognizance, if the value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 500. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every decree passed by the Court of Small Causes provided that the value of the claim exceeds Rs. 50.

Subject to the provisions of any statute in force in England expressly applied to the Colony, or which has been extended thereto by Order in Council, and of any enactment for the time being in force in the Colony, and so far as the said statute or enactment does not extend or apply, the civil courts in the Colony exercise their jurisdiction in conformity with usage, and in the absence of usage in conformity with the substance of the common law, the doctrines of equity and statutes of general application in force in England on 1st April, 1937. The common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application are applied so far only as the circumstances of the Colony and its inhabitants permit and subject to such qualifications as local circumstances may render necessary. In particular, the personal law of Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews and Parsees is applied, save in so far as that law has been expressly superseded by legislation, in matters of marriage, divorce, guardianship, inheritance and certain other matters.

On both the civil and criminal sides the procedure of the Courts is governed by ordinances which are based on Indian models.

The Supreme Court is the only criminal court having power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or fine exceeding Rs. 1,000. All criminal trials in the Supreme Court are by jury. In the case of Europeans and Americans the majority of the jurors must be Europeans or Americans.

There are three magistrates, including the Chief Magistrate, who

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693 individually exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as provided by the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937, and regular sittings are held at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

692 695 An appeal lies from the Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases in which a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month or fine exceeding Rs. 50 has been passed, and the Supreme Court has also powers of revision.

No sentence of death can be passed on a pregnant woman or a person under the age of 16 years.

A youthful offender may be dealt with by placing him on probation, or by discharging him after due admonition, or by delivering him to his parent, guardian or relative, who has executed a bond for his good behaviour, or by fine, or by whipping, or by ordering his detention.

The Courts performed their usual functions throughout the year. On the criminal side there was an increase of cases both in the Supreme Court and in the Magistrates' Courts. In the Lower Courts there was a very considerable increase in petty offences such as infringements of the Port Rules and minor infringements of the Traffic Ordinance and Rules.

[693] 694 Although there were eight professional pleaders in the Colony, in the great majority of civil cases even in the Supreme Court one or both parties appeared in person without a pleader. This fact and the Indian procedure as followed in the Colony whereby every step in pleadings involves an appearance before the Judge causes a great deal of delay. On the criminal side in the Magistrates' Courts similar delay is caused by the fact that a preliminary enquiry has to be made in every case punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months before the accused can be charged and required to plead. This requirement exists irrespective of the facts of any particular case and even though the case is one that may be tried summarily without recording the evidence.

Owing to the increase of work, Government agreed to the appointment of a second magistrate of the first class on a contractual basis.

691 There is a considerable amount of civil litigation in the Colony. During the year 1947, 304 civil suits were filed in the Supreme Court and 328 civil suits were finally decided. Ten applications for civil revision were filed and decided. Twenty-three civil appeals were lodged in the Supreme Court which disposed of all. The miscellaneous proceedings in the Supreme Court included 30 applications concerning guardianship matters, 10 for succession certificates, 58 for heirship certificates, two for letters of administration, one for probate; and excluding execution proceedings and interlocutory applications, there were 22 other applications, making in all 123. The corresponding disposals were 34, 10, 63, 1, 1, and 23 respectively, making in all 132.

Twenty-six estates were in charge of the Supreme Court.

586 All six cases for dissolution of Mohammedan marriages filed during the year were disposed of.

674 Eleven criminal cases were committed to the Supreme Court during 1947 for trial, out of which nine were disposed of during the year and the remaining two were heard and decided in January, 1948.

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The offences in respect of which persons were tried in the Supreme Court were:

Sessions Case No.	*Accused No.*	*Nature of Charges*	*Result*
1	4	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused 1, 2 and 3 sentenced to death, and accused 4 acquitted. On appeal, accused 2 and 3 were acquitted, and in the case of accused 1 the conviction was altered to Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentence to 7 years rigorous imprisonment.
2	2	(1) Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. (2) Rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Acquitted. (2) Sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.
3	2	(1) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code. (2) Grievous hurt under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Charges under Sections 304 and 325 withdrawn (2) Sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing hurt under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.
4	1	(1) Criminal breach of trust under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code. (2) Forgery under Section 465 of the Indian Penal Code. (3) Falsification of accounts under Section 477A of the Indian Penal Code.	All charges withdrawn and accused discharged
5	1	(1) Voluntarily causing hurt to a public servant under Section 333 of the Indian Penal Code.	Accused acquitted on all the four charges.

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Sessions Case No.	Accused No.	Nature of Charge	Result
681 674		(2) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 332 of the Indian Penal Code. (4) Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code.	
6	1	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.	Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment.
7	1	(1) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.	(1) Convicted and sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment.
		(2) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code.	(2) Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment.
		(3) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code.	(3) Convicted and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment. Sentences to run concurrently.
8	3	Carnal intercourse against the order of nature with a man under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.	All accused acquitted and discharged.
9	4	Mischief causing damage under Section 427 of the Indian Penal Code.	On accused's application order passed in revision remitting the case for trial by the Divisional Magistrate, Tawahi.
10	2	Robbery under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code.	No. 1 accused convicted and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment. No. 2 accused acquitted and discharged.

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Sessions Case No.	Accused No.	Nature of Charges	Result
11	1	Murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.	Convicted and sentenced to death.

At the beginning of 1947 one criminal appeal was pending and during the year 190 others were filed. Thirty-one appeals were allowed and the appellants acquitted or discharged. One appeal was allowed and retrial ordered. In 28 appeals convictions were sustained but the sentences altered. One hundred and seventeen appeals were dismissed and the remaining 14 were pending at the end of the year and disposed of in January, 1948. The average time taken for the disposal of a criminal appeal is about a fortnight from the filing of the memorandum.

Applications for revision on the criminal side totalled 56, of which 21 were dismissed. Convictions were altered but sentences confirmed in five cases. Proceedings were set aside and retrial ordered in three cases; and in 23 cases convictions and sentences were set aside. The remaining two cases were disposed of early in 1948.

In the Small Causes Court 717 suits were filed and 763 were disposed of during the period under review.

The following table contains a classified summary of the criminal cases decided in the Magistrates' Courts in the year 1947:

Males	Females	Total	Convictions	Discharged or acquitted
10,619	378	10,997	6,520	4,477

Seven cases involving 15 persons were committed to the Supreme Court

Offences	No. of persons
Offences punishable under Motor Traffic Ordinance and Rules	1,734
Voluntarily causing hurt	384
Assault	898
Other offences against the person	111
Theft	370
Other offences against property	814
Insult	428
Affray	360
Other offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code	776
Offences punishable under the Police Ordinance	1,877
Offences punishable under the Township Rules	778
Offences punishable under other laws including Port Rules	3,445
Offences punishable under the Cruelty to Animals Rules	4
TOTAL	10,997

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Facing P.38 (A)

A SOLDIER OF THE ADEN TRIBAL GUARDS

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Fig. P-38(B)

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THE CRESCENT, FORWARD, AND, SURMOUNTED MAIN SHOWING CENTRES AND PRINCIPAL ROADS IN PEMBA

Facing P. 38(c)

AN ADEN DHOW AT MUKALLA

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681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	908
Whipping	83
Fine only	3,373

691 Four hundred and fifty-seven applications for maintenance were made in the magistrates' Courts. In 308 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

692 The magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in close touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enables due supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

697 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

697 During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during 1947 was 443.

Thirty applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of. The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 39.

Registration of Firms

Nineteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 30.

Income

651 The total income from registration documents and firms and notarial charges was Rs. 7,984.

POLICE

674 Serious crime remained about the same as in the previous year. The acid-throwing attack in August, 1947, on the Matron of the Civil Hospital,

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674 reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947.
688 In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

The number of petty offences brought before the Courts increased. This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting hoggers and persons causing obstructions. Thefts in the harbour increased during
685 the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences resulted.

167 The question of deportations of undesirables continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemeni Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

625 The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorized establishment of 250. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Perim.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

647 The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organization was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 283 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

678 There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous hurt; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

674 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,233, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 4,734 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

S.O. Bib., Colonial Office C-3 (1947) 1949 MISC Aden/9, M.]

678 The following table shows the incidence of crime in the different Station areas during 1945-46 (left-hand columns) and 1946-47 (right-hand columns):

	Khormaksar		Tawahi		Maalla		Crater		Sheikh Othman	
1. Homicide and attempted murder	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	1	16
2. Rape	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	2
3. Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—
4. Other offences against person	8	6	15	24	17	48	26	21	42	34
5. Malicious damage to property	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
6. House-breaking	6	8	62	52	37	60	59	126	59	40
7. Criminal force and house trespass	1	1	2	11	8	7	10	9	10	8
8. Other offences against property	103	62	191	128	110	159	62	194	183	154
9. Other I.P.C. offences	—	6	—	24	6	7	3	11	1	13
10. Offences against Local Minor Acts	1,163	1,634	320	360	887	657	1,190	646	383	1,334
Total	1,300	1,717	603	597	1,068	741	1,353	1,190	603	1,602

Of the total of 1,833 offences under the Indian Penal Code, 684 were brought before the Court, 569 cases were closed as undetected and 80 cases were pending in Court or under investigation at the close of the year. As will be seen from the preceding table, there was a slight rise in offences against property (778 as against 690 in 1946), but this was almost entirely due to offences connected with the rioting.

[579] The total value of property reported stolen exclusive that reported as a result of the riots was Rs. 1,97,820 against Rs. 2,35,370 in 1946 and Rs. 2,08,941 in 1945. Property to the value of Rs. 47,865 was recovered; this is just under 25 per cent. which, considering the ease with which stolen property can be disposed of, is not unsatisfactory.

The table of cases does not reflect those cases taken under the Civil Supplies Ordinance, the figures in respect of which are as follows:

Total number of cases	63
Total sentences of imprisonment	1
Total value of fines inflicted	Rs. 9,870
Total value of goods confiscated	Rs. 6,088.10.0

The fall in this class of offences, as against 1946, is due to the almost complete cancellation of regulations governing the export from the Colony of the main classes of goods which were restricted in 1946.

Homicide

579 679 Of the total number of cases (22) first registered as murder 20 were reported in respect of Jews killed during the December riots and at the end of the year were still under enquiry. Of the other two cases one was registered at Sheikh Othman and the other at Tawahi.

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In January an Arab driving a truck on a desert track near Sheikh Othman knocked down and killed a Jew. The Supreme Court found him guilty of causing death by negligence and the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

On 13th September, 1947, an Arab seaman of the vessel *El-Hak* had a quarrel with another Arab on the Messageries Maritimes Pier and in the course of the quarrel produced a revolver, fired 3 rounds and fatally wounded the other Arab. He subsequently fired at and wounded one of a number of coolies who tried to arrest him and was finally captured after attempting to swim to his ship. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. This case affords an instance, rare in Aden, of members of the public acting on their own initiative to assist the authorities.

The Imad murder case, referred to in the 1946 Annual Report, was tried by the Supreme Court, and on 23rd April, 1947, three of the accused were found guilty and sentenced to death; one accused was acquitted. There was an appeal to the High Court of Bombay and in September it was announced that the sentences for murder had been quashed. The principal accused was sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment and the other two were acquitted.

Other Serious Crime

On the evening of Sunday, 17th August, 1947, the Matron of the Civil Hospital was attacked at the gateway to her house by an assailant who threw a quantity of acid into her face. The Assistant Superintendent of Police in Crater was on the scene within a few minutes of the incident and investigation continued throughout the night. These investigations were severely handicapped by lack of witnesses.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the accused, and the co-operation of Chiefs in the Western Aden Protectorate area was requested and also Muslim religious and social leaders in Aden Colony. Information was eventually received that the person believed to have perpetrated this outrage had taken refuge in a neighbouring territory, but it has not yet been possible to obtain his arrest.

Fire-Fighting Duties

Police continued to be responsible for fire-fighting duties in the Colony. The number of fires reported and dealt with by the Police during 1947 is as follows:

Tawahi	2	Estimated damage	Rs. 9,000
Maalla	4	" "	Rs. 700
Crater	2	" "	Rs. 2,025
Sheikh Othman	5	" "	Rs. 2,300

These figures do not include buildings destroyed or damaged during the December, 1947, riots.

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Immigration and Emigration

167 Immigration and emigration figures are given in Part II, Chapter 1. Immigration bonds to the value of Rs. 76,400 were prepared and are on record in the C.I.D., and the figures for cash immigration deposits and refunds for 1947 are as follows:

Value of cash deposits . . .	Rs. 1,86,850
Value of cash refunds . . .	Rs. 1,24,475

The high value of the deposit total is largely due to the increase in these deposits permitted by an amendment effected to the Immigration Ordinance in 1947.

The Immigration Ordinance provides that an immigrant entering the Colony by land, or landing from a dhow if by sea, may be permitted to enter without producing any passport or travel document. Persons landing by dhow are now dealt with by the Police at a special Immigration Office at Maalla Wharf and the production of a travel document is demanded and an immigration cash deposit. This has led to a reduction in the number of un-employed Somalis in Aden, although many still enter undetected by landing at Ras Imran in the Western Aden Protectorate and entering the Colony by land.

PRISON

697 The Postmaster-General was in charge of the Aden Prison as part-time Superintendent during the year 1947.

There is only one prison in the Colony. It is used for all classes of convicts, and also for those on remand or awaiting trial.

The prison buildings are old and do not conform to modern standards. They were overcrowded, especially during the December disturbances, when at one time the population numbered 540.

The daily average of prisoners during the past ten years is as follows:

Year	*Daily Average*
1938	45
1939	53
1940	81
1941	126
1942	140
1943	212
1944	165
1945	196
1946	281
1947	244

[578] In 1947 the daily average for the first eleven months was 227. During the rioting, between 3rd and 10th December, it suddenly jumped to the record figure of 540. Such a high figure had never before been reached

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in the history of the Prison. The daily average for the month was 434. This imposed a great strain on the prison resources in accommodation, equipment and staff.

Most of the prisoners, about 80 per cent., were from the Yemen and the Protectorate, the rest being local men.

Juvenile convicts under the age of 15 were as far as possible kept apart from the adults and were provided with separate sleeping accommodation. Sixty-four juvenile convicts were admitted during the year compared with 73 in 1946. They do not form a serious problem, so far as the prison is concerned, for at any one time there are not more than 3 or 4 of them.

Cane work, both new and repairs, of various types, shoe-repairing, sports-net making, re-stringing of tennis racquets, and gardening were taught to some of the long-term prisoners.

The health of the prisoners was good on the whole, there being no outbreak of any serious illness. The sickness rate was, however, higher than in 1946. The main prevailing diseases were scabies, dermatitis, ulcers, influenza, venereal diseases and malaria—the last two being contracted before admission to the Prison.

A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the Prison Dispensary every morning and gives necessary treatment to the sick. Those needing in-patient treatment are admitted into the Civil Hospital.

There were no deaths during the year.

There is no system of probation or of welfare for discharged prisoners in Aden at present, but the matter will receive the attention of Government as soon as a Welfare Officer is appointed.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

Both the waterworks and the electricity supply to the Colony are publicly owned and form part of the Public Works Department. A brief description of each is given below.

WATERWORKS

Prior to 1928 the domestic water supply of Aden was almost wholly derived from condensed sea water. From 1924 to 1928 experimental boreholes were sunk at Sheikh Othman and potable water was found in two thin layers of sand and gravel at 136 and 208 feet respectively below the surface.

Since that date 10 additional boreholes (including one in 1947) have been sunk and pumping plant installed, and the table on page 44 shows the increase in the consumption of water over the years:

S.Ol. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1949 MMG Adeu 48, 48 1

	1946 Million gallons	1947 Million gallons	1947 Million gallons
Total water raised from boreholes	205	223	278
Water consumed by civil population	93	115	180
Water sold to shipping	78	47	50
Water consumed by military	23	38	120
Water used in gardens	70	50	114
Other purposes, including water unaccounted for	40	93	111

As no census was taken in Aden between 1931 and 1946, reliable figures of the average daily consumption per head of the civil population for 1936 and 1941 cannot be given. The figure based on the 1946 census is 93 gallons per head per day.

The water is pumped direct from the boreholes into reservoirs, and gravitates through a 15-inch diameter pipeline 7 miles in length into the Isthmus, where it is pumped into service reservoirs, and distributed to the various parts of the Colony by gravitational mains, of which there are over 26 miles of 2½-inches diameter and above. The total capacity of the reservoirs in the Colony is 2,830,000 gallons.

All supplies are metered, and at the end of 1947 over 4,400 domestic water meters were in use. Four hundred and one new connections were given in 1946.

The cost of water to the general public is 4 annas less 10 per cent. per 100 gallons (approximately 3s. 3d. per thousand gallons). The revenue derived from the sale of water during 1947 was Rs. 6,84,030 (£51,318) and the total expenditure Rs. 5,98,970 (£44,923).

Seven per cent. of the total water used by the general public is supplied free of charge from 26 standposts erected in various parts of the Colony.

Although the water at source is of a very high standard of purity bacteriologically, it is automatically chlorinated to combat any possible pollution through dust or any other agency.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The water-works department is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of all sewers in the Colony. All sewage discharges into the sea through five separate sea outfalls taken to just below low-water mark. Except at Sheikh Othman, where small primary settling tanks have been constructed there are no sewage disposal works.

In order to minimise the fouling of the harbour and beaches all water-closets are required to discharge into the sewers through a septic tank, where all solid matter is first liquefied.

Government have approached an eminent London firm of consulting engineers, with a view to the preparation of a complete sewerage scheme for the Colony.

The cleansing of sewers is carried out by the Public Health Department.

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ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Generation

Electricity (as a public utility) was first introduced into Aden in 1938, when the power-house was completed, and three 350-K.V.A. generating sets with oil-fired steam-boilers and necessary auxiliary plant erected.

The station was later enlarged, and at the end of 1947 three turbo generators of 1,000 K.W., 1,000 K.W., and 750 K.W. respectively, with boilers of a steaming capacity of 45,000 lb. per hour, were installed. In addition, two 250-K.W. generators powered by diesel engines, installed underground during the war by the Admiralty as an emergency measure, are available in an emergency, and were used during part of the summer of 1947, when the auxiliary plant was out of action.

The supply is generated at 6,600 volts pressure and stepped down by means of transformers to 400 volts. All domestic supplies are at 230 volts.

The average load in the Station during the year was 888 K.W.H. The highest average daily peak load (during the summer months) was 1,208 K.W.H., and the highest peak load was 1,400 K.W.H.

Owing to the large increase in population (who are incidentally becoming very " electricity minded ") in the Colony, the existing plant is insufficient to meet all demands, and the possible construction of a complete new power station is under consideration. Until such plant is erected and functioning, or additional boiler plant is installed, it will be necessary to restrict the number of new connections to the supply mains.

A new canal for intake water was completed during the year. This was taken below low-water mark, and to reduce the influx of seaweed a rotary screen was erected.

Distribution

Distribution, both high and low tension, is mainly by overhead lines. These will be replaced eventually by underground cable, and some conversion was made during the year under review.

Three new sub-stations of 200 K.V.A., 200 K.V.A., and 50 K.V.A. respectively were constructed, and the existing sub-station at Wightwick Gardens, Crater, was increased in capacity from 200 to 250 K.V.A.

A master clock was fitted in the power station and electric clocks are now being used all over the Colony.

General

The Electricity Department carried out the installation and maintenance of all electrical fittings in Government buildings. Owing to the demand being greater than the supply, only essential buildings were wired and connected to the mains.

The maintenance work, however, was very heavy, but in spite of the difficulties arising from lack of skilled labour and shortage of materials, most demands were met.

The cost of electricity to the general public is at the rate of 5 annas

per unit for lighting and fans, and 2 annas per unit for refrigerators. The power rates for industrial purposes vary with the amount used, and whether or not condensers are fitted to the motors. The average rate, however, is approximately 2·57 annas per unit. (An anna equals 1·125 pence.)

651 Revenue from all sources in 1947 was Rs. 11,00,000 (£82,500).

652 Accurate figures of expenditure cannot be given at present as the Crown Agents accounts for the latter end of the year have not yet been received, but it is estimated that it will be about £81,000.

Consumers at the end of 1947 numbered 3,069, compared with 2,736 at the same date last year.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Maintenance of Buildings

653 Government own most of the buildings used for public purposes in the Colony and a large staff is maintained by the Public Works Department in maintaining them in a proper state of repair and carrying out minor improvements.

New Buildings

All new Government buildings were constructed departmentally by direct labour and the principal works completed in 1947 were:

	£
Conversion of an existing office into a Secondary School for boys	3,800
Conversion of an existing barrack in the Armed Police Lines into married quarters	2,000
Alterations to Prison Buildings	1,500
Extension to Office of Public Works Department	3,500
New Slaughter-House and Segregation Stable at Maalla	800
Construction of 40 working-class quarters at Sheikh Othman	9,000
Conversion of Cable and Wireless Building into flats for Government officials	2,700
Garages, tiffin room and store at Secretariat	1,500
Quarter for Police Inspector, Sheikh Othman	650
Quarters for two Police Inspectors, Maalla	700
New Public Bathing Place, Crater	500

Mechanical Workshop

A small mechanical workshop is maintained where all motor transport of the Public Health and Public Works Departments are serviced and repaired. Animal-drawn vehicles such as refuse carts, night-soil tumbler carts, etc., are also made and repaired.

Building Plans

All deposited building plans submitted by the general public are first checked by the P.W.D. and then passed to the respective townships for formal approval.

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All buildings in course of erection are inspected periodically to ensure that they comply with the regulations in force. Seventy-eight permanent building permits were issued in 1947, compared with 21 in the previous year.

Crown Lands

The Director of Public Works is also Commissioner and Registrar of Lands, and all transfers of immovable property made during the year were duly registered after the various titles had been carefully scrutinized.

Eighteen parcels of Crown land were also leased during the year to the general public for various building purposes, compared with two in 1946.

Stores

All work is carried out departmentally by direct labour, and consequently large stocks of building and other stores have to be kept. Deliveries of most goods from the United Kingdom during 1947 were much better than in the previous year, and stores to the value of £55,000 were issued to the various works during the year under review.

Labour

Little or no difficulty was experienced in obtaining artisans or labourers until the latter part of the year, when a large number of masons and carpenters left for more lucrative employment in the Persian Gulf. The standard of tradesmen is not high, and the establishment of a Trade School which Government have under consideration would go a long way to raise the standard of local craftsmen to a higher level.

BROADCASTING

There has been no broadcasting service since the Aden Station ZNR closed down at the end of 1945. Towards the end of 1947 the re-introduction of this service, at least for emergency purposes, was proposed, and the possibility of reviving broadcasting, whether for emergency purposes or as a regular service, considered.

Number of wireless receiving licences	625
Number of radio diffusion subscribers	Nil

Chapter 11 : Communications

ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony, and communication between the various townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and average 20 feet in width. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed,

S.O. Bib., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1948 MISC Admiralty

491 3·6 miles having been laid down in 1947, but the majority are in water-bound macadam. There are in addition some 10 miles of streets in the two townships which have not yet been made up.

All bituminous and water-bound macadam roads are kept in reasonable repair, and as and when funds and materials permit, existing "earth roads" are made up. The usual specification is as follows: the carriageway is composed of 4 inches of bituminous macadam in two coats, 3 inches of coarse and 1 inch of fine, on 12 inches of hardcore foundation with 12 × 6 inches of rough chisel-dressed kerbing. Footpaths are of bituminous macadam or cement concrete on suitable foundations.

[487]

The mileage of roads in the Colony is as shown below:

Bituminous macadam roads	*Water-bound macadam roads*	*Unmade roads*	*Total*
30·80 miles	10·40 miles	18·70 miles	59·90 miles

The Development Committee recommended that £200,000 of the surplus funds of the Colony should be used for improving the roads, and £15,000 of this was provided in the 1948–49 Estimates.

The roads are well signposted, and traffic lines painted where necessary. Reflecting road studs are on order, and the use of these will reduce the cost of painting traffic lines. Street lighting is by electricity and the main roads in the built-up areas are well lit.

The maintenance of existing roads and the construction of new roads is carried out by the Public Works Department, and the total expenditure on this account during 1947 was £17,500.

493 The following vehicles have been registered:

	No.
Taxis	196
Omnibuses	64
Private Cars	990
Commercial Vehicles	471
Motor-Cycles	73
Horse Gharries	84
Camel Carts	44
TOTAL	1,863

Figures for bicycles are not available as they are not registered.

AIR

509 There are no internal air services, but two services of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Clairways connect the Colony with Kamaran, Eritrea, Ethiopia, British Somaliland, Somalia (Mogadishu), Kenya, Sudan, Egypt and the United Kingdom. There is also a fortnightly service between Aden and Riyan (Eastern Aden Protectorate).

The Ethiopian Air Lines run a service between Aden and Addis

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Ababa or Dire Dawa (Ethiopia), and French Somaliland (with connections as required to Kenya, Egypt, the United Kingdom and U.S.A.). 509

The Indian Airways Ltd. also operated charter flights between India, Aden and Kenya.

SHIPPING

The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden during 1947 was 2,448 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,937,553. The number of country craft entering the port during 1947 was 2,858 with an aggregate tonnage of 147,577. 505

The following table shows the number, nationality and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during the year under review:

Nationality	No.	Tonnage
British	1,417	5,692,683
French	85	214,163
Italian	189	308,248
American	225	1,009,121
Others	612	2,113,338
TOTAL	2,448	8,937,553

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

There are three post offices in the Colony, two in the Protectorate and one in Kamaran. There are 21 postal agencies in the Protectorate, three money-order offices in the Colony, one in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one in Kamaran. 2 85 2 00

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. Cable and Wireless (Mid-East) Ltd. maintain a cable station in Aden which provides cable communication to all parts of the world. They also operate a W/T station communicating with Mukalla, Seiyun and Kamaran, and also with adjacent countries including French and British Somaliland, Ethiopia, etc.

Number of letters dealt with	2,931,617
Number of telephones	966

Chapter 12: Science and the Arts

ARCHAEOLOGY

Major Myers, the archaeologist who was appointed in 1946 to survey antiquities in the Colony, left Aden in February, 1947. He intends to publish the results of his work as soon as his material has been fully examined. Since his departure the direction of antiquities has been in 172

S.Ch. Bib., Colonial Office G-3 (1347) 1948 Misc. Aden #1 #1

172. the hands of Mr. C. H. Inge, Political Officer, Aden Protectorate. Accurate copies are being made of the many valuable ancient inscriptions in the Aden Museum and in private hands in the Colony in order that they may be made available to experts and students throughout the world. Ancient sites and monuments are now regularly inspected by an Antiquities Guard and this has resulted in two prosecutions of persons accused of stealing materials from public monuments.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

000 This was the first year in which it was possible to start planning on a peace-time basis, though modified to some extent by the prevailing financial stringency. The assistant representative lecturer arrived from England to assume duty on 24th June, 1946.

The civil disturbances in Aden during December, 1947, inevitably caused some check to British Council activities, although fortunately they occasioned no serious set-back.

316 The transfer of the Library to suitable and capacious quarters on the ground floor of the British Council building was an immense improvement. The whole premises were thoroughly overhauled and redecorated during the quiet period in the hot weather. The Institute still feels the lack of a hall to accommodate fifty or more persons conveniently, and where stage performances, etc., could be held in the cool season.

319 During the period under review the Council maintained 12 scholars from Aden Colony and Protectorate for training as teachers at educational establishments in the Sudan.

English classes in the Women's Section made progress. Owing to the riots, the Council had an interrupted session, yet regular attendances improved.

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PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

The Colony of Aden is situated in latitude 12° 47' N. and longitude 45° 02' E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises:

(a) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spur of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maala.

(b) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Burakha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area.

(d) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some torrented peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling-houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines and the golf course. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula. Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit-garden belonging to the Township Authority. There are also privately owned date-palms there.

Hiswa has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Salt is manufactured in large quantities on the flat shores of the bay, by the process of solar evaporation.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky

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133 and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward of its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted
509 shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small island-light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and an emergency landing-ground on the north side.

132. The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sandstorms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are often very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as 8 inches have been known to fall in a year.

Chapter 2: History

[18 ?
175 Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and the West does to-day, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route at the end of the sixteenth century diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came under the Imams of Sana, who never have renounced their claim to it. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his Sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. Financial negotiations with the Sultan of Lahej having failed, the plundering of an Indian ship

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on the coast near Aden resulted in the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East Indian Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The desire to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes necessitated by the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to Aden's occupation by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 80,516 (according to the census taken in October, 1946). The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a fuelling-station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's production centre in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Africa.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but, on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden, usually by air.

Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the royal instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officer lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by His Majesty by any instructions or warrants under his sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through one of his principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the royal instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an Extraordinary Member of the Council.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

646 Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

643 The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

692 The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

632 During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The [713] Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European, [361 situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it 438] includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

[643] The members of the Boards which administer the local government of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has [435] still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

443 During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders 368 and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and 231 towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the chairman and eight non-officials. The Trustees with the exception of the chairman are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor. The Board publishes an Aden Port Trust Administration Report annually.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and the Inner Mooring Basin, is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines: all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and seven pilots.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is a retired Officer of the Royal Navy, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1946 .	Rs.	3,08,462	0	2
Receipts for the year 1946–47 . .		29,16,513	1	2
	Rs.	32,24,975	1	4
Expenditure for the year 1946–47 .		26,87,504	10	1
Closing balance on 31st March, 1947 .	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

General

During 1947 the Department of Public Relations and Information continued to be under the direct control of His Majesty's Government. In conformity with the need for economy the services of a full-time Public Relations Officer was dispensed with in the second half of the year, and the Protectorate Education Officer appointed to hold the position in addition to his other duties. Reductions were also made in clerical

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

staff. Public Relations services were somewhat curtailed by the withdrawal of B.I.S.M.E. services in the supply of periodicals and films, and the fact that much of the equipment used throughout the war years had become unserviceable. The most important activities of the Information Office were, however, maintained throughout the year.

Newspapers

The *Aden Observer*, an eight-page English newspaper, which succeeded the *Aden Argus*, was published weekly and sold at two annas a copy, with a circulation of 1,000 copies a week. The paper ceased publication at the end of the year.

An Arabic newspaper *Al Akhbar al Adaniya* was also published each week and 1,000–1,500 copies were distributed free in the Colony and Protectorates.

Reading Rooms

Six Reading Rooms were maintained throughout the year at Tawahi, Crater and Sheikh Othman in the Colony; and at Lahej, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Protectorates.

Two others, at Shibam and Gheil Ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate, were closed towards the end of the year, as it was considered that they were too remote from supervision and the regular supply of literature to be well run. In addition, reading material has been despatched to Perim and Kamaran Islands and to Red Sea Lighthouses whenever available.

The Reading Rooms are supplied with periodicals, posters and photographs, which are changed each week; the Reading Rooms in the Colony and Western Protectorate also have radios. As mentioned above, the volume of periodicals has been reduced, although a certain number are still distributed both for sale and for use in Reading Rooms.

Cinema

The Information Office has two 16-mm. projectors in the Colony. In the absence of equipment on order from the United Kingdom, it was difficult to give regular or reliable cinema shows, but every effort was made to revive this activity which had been in abeyance since 1945. The projectors were overhauled during the latter part of the year, and brought into use for several public shows.

English newsreels were received each week from England, and distributed at low rental to local cinemas.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

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Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

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The following non-Government newspapers are published in the Colony:

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jezirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

Chapter 6: Bibliography

M 113

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5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947)-1949 MM1 Aden MM1

Appendix I

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1947)

His Excellency the Governor.
Hon. Chief Secretary.
Hon. A. Muchmore, C.B.E.
Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. E. D. W. Crawshaw.
Dr. the Hon. E. Cochrane.
Hon. J. Goepel.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members

The Air Officer Commanding, British Forces, Aden.
The Chief Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Financial Secretary.

Official Members

Hon. E. Cochrane, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.D.
Hon. W. L. Osborne, O.B.E.
Hon. J. Goepel.
Hon. H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.

Unofficial Members

Hon. F. B. Taylor, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur M. A. K. Mackawee, O.B.E.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Salim Ali.
Hon. Seyid Abdu Ghanem.
Hon. Dinshaw H. C. Dinshaw.
Hon. Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., LL.B.
Hon. Judah M. Yahooda.
Hon. S. N. Day.

Appendix II

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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(On sale through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.)

Official Gazette (weekly). Subscription Rs. 20 (with legal supplements) per year.
Aden Protectorate Gazette (quarterly). Subscription Rs. 5 per year.
Annual Report by the Financial Secretary for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1947.

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Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the year 1946.
Report of Education Department for the year 1946–47.
Annual Report of the Aden Police, 1947.
Annual Veterinary Report for 1946.
Annual Report of the Audit Department for the Financial Year 1946–47.
Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Aden for the year 1948–49.
Trade and Navigation Report of Aden for the years 1942 *to* 1945.
Trade Report for 1946. (In press.)
Administration Report of the Aden Port Trust for 1946–47. (Published by the Aden Port Trust.)
Annual Report on Agriculture in the Aden Protectorate, 1947.
General Map of the Colony of Aden. Scale 1 inch = 4,166 feet. Price Rs. 5.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
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ADEN PROTECTORATE

PART IV

Chapter 1 : General Review

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

647 DURING 1947 the Western Aden Protectorate continued to suffer from a shortage of experienced Political Officers. This position was aggravated by the murder in April of Mr. P. C. Davey, an officer of exceptional ability and experience. In consequence most districts were inadequately manned, with the result that it proved difficult to consolidate the progress of the past few years and in some cases there was some deterioration. The Arab Assistant Political Officers, of whom there are at present seven, have of necessity been the backbone of the Western Aden Protectorate administration during the past three years owing to the shortage of experienced British Political Staff.

631 The Fadhli, Dathina and Subeihi administrations carried on with very little change. The two former show a very much-improved financial position. The Amiri country started the year with the removal after a show of force of Amir Haidera and, after an unhappy year of strife and intrigue, ended it with the establishment of a constitutional form of government.

643 In the Abdali State the death of the Sultan, His Highness Sir Abdul
642 Karim Fadhl bin Ali, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., who has been succeeded by his eldest son, Fadhl Abdul Karim, and who was a sincere and experienced ruler, was much regretted by his people. On the acclamation of his successor a new constitution setting up a State Council was established and is now in operation.

721 In Beihan the Sultan encountered difficulties with the Balharithi tribe in the far north, and the situation had to be settled by air action.

There were trade-route incidents in Quteibi country, in Wadi Hardaba (Radfan), in Mansuri country (Manqa'a), in Marqashi country (Fadhli) and in Rujeili country (Wadi Teim in Radfan), involving losses of life and heavy lootings. Lootings in the Quteibi territory assumed such proportions that it was necessary to restore normality by air operations. The incidents in Marqashi were satisfactorily settled by administrative action. The other incidents still remain to be settled.

242 On the other side of the picture agricultural development in Abyan has had a most beneficial effect in this southern area in spite of the uncooperative attitude of the Lower Yafa'i Sultan. This attitude led finally to his suspension from office in the Yafa'i as Sahil area of his territory. In contrast, the willing co-operation of the Fadhli authorities in fostering

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the development of agriculture and irrigation in Abyan has been much appreciated. 242

During the latter part of 1947 it was possible to station a Political Officer in the Abyan and Ahwar areas. His presence and the benefit of increased production in the area have contributed to the appreciable success of the Abyan experiment during the year.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate considerable political activity was shown by various sections of the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states. In the former, two parties were formed in March, one the National party and the other the Hadhrami party. The latter is for Hadhrami unity, in which it agrees with the Seiyid party of the Kathiri state, which also showed some liveliness at the start of the year. Later, however, the Seiyids began to concentrate less on the general question of Hadhrami unity and more on the immediate question of escaping from paying double taxation. Several committees were formed with this object and in April a deputation waited on the Resident Adviser, whose answer to them was that it was for the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states to co-operate in the matter of lightening the burden of taxation of their subjects. Later the Seiyids sent a telegraphic plea to the Governor and Secretary of State. 665

Meanwhile the National party remained anti-Seiyid and, on the whole, anti-unity. In April they published a manifesto of their aims on the front page of the Aden newspaper, *Fatat-al-Jezira*.

The Arab cause in Palestine continued to arouse considerable sympathy in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. This came to a head in December after the United Nations Assembly had recommended partition and took the form of processions (without violence) and the opening of subscription lists. Telegrams were sent to the Secretary of State and there was a one-day strike in Mukalla and Sai'un. 664

In both Qu'aiti and Kathiri states democratic changes were made in the administration. In the latter a State Council was formed in April and met for the first time in May: it consists at present of three *ex-officio*, three official and three unofficial members. In June the Qu'aiti State Council Decree was amended to allow the representation of provincial communities with the intention of improving relations between the Government and the provinces. These communities were not previously represented. 646 642

Outstanding boundary disputes between the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states remained unsettled throughout the year. 731

Security continued to be disturbed throughout the year in the north-west on the boundaries with the Yemen and Sa'udi Arabia and to a lesser extent in the Wahidi area on the boundaries of the Western Aden Protectorate. In January the Kazimis looted a caravan on its way to Habban. In March there was a big raid by the Dahfn and Abida (Yemeni) on the eastern coastal area. In May the Upper Aulaqi (who owe allegiance to no one) attacked Amaqin in Wahidi; in that month also the Sei'ar 721 619

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and the Kurab launched an attack on the Dahm. In September the Dahm returned the compliment. In November the Sei'ar raided Qantan (Sa'udi Arabia). These were only the major incidents of quite an eventful year on the boundaries of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. There were other raids and attacks on caravans; little could be done with funds and forces available but report that these had taken place.

Within the Qu'aiti state things were far from peaceful. By June disturbances in Wadi Hajr and Wadi Du'an had shown that the time was not yet ripe for the collection of the new date-tax and it was accordingly lifted with a noticeably beneficial effect on security. But in the same month the Manahil tribe, apparently exasperated by tactless and overbearing behaviour towards them of Qu'aiti officials, attacked and overran two Qu'aiti government posts at Urr and Som, looting all their arms, ammunition and rations. The Resident Adviser was able to negotiate the return of some of these in return for concessions. Later in the year the Manahil went back on their word to resore the seventeen rifles taken. Two other tribes, the Ba Qutmi and the Ba Rasheid, in the neighbourhood of Wadi Hajr, caused the Qu'aiti Government some concern. The threat of a light field gun induced the former to see reason in August. The difference with the Ba Rasheid however—the building of a fort which the Qu'aiti Government considered threatened the peace—remained unsettled at the end of the year. The Ba Rasheid were thought to be receiving encouragement from the Mansab of Budha, a gentleman who considers himself an autonomous ruler and has on several occasions gathered the tribes and incited them against the Qu'aiti Government.

There was one major incident in the Kathiri state, arising from the carrying of arms in Wadi Hadhramaut by members of the Ba Jari tribe, contrary to decree. This occurred in July; though warned, the Ba Jari persisted and in September a force of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion was sent to bring them to reason. This force arrested the ringleader, took some 65 rifles and effected punishment of the tribe without any fighting taking place.

Dr. R. B. Serjeant, a member of the staff of the School of Oriental and African Studies, arrived in March to spend a year in linguistic and other research. Dr. M. K. Serjeant, his wife, was also sent by the Red Crescent Society and carried out welfare work for women and children both in Wadi Hadhramaut and in Mukalla. In March the Netherlands Minister in Jeddah visited Hadhramaut. In April the Qu'aiti Sultan arrived from India, but returned there in October. Attempts to persuade the sultanic family of Balhaf to elect a successor continued during the year and by the end showed signs of success, the lot falling upon Nasir bin Abdullah, son of the Regent murdered some years ago.

Chapter 2: Population

The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is approximately 350,000 souls, all Shari'a Arabs, with the exception of about 2,000 Jews. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at approximately 300,000 souls.

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population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at approximately 300,000 souls.

Chapter 3 : Occupations and Wages

By far the most important occupation in the Western Aden Protectorate is agriculture involving about 90 per cent. of the population. Other occupations are dyeing, weaving and the preparation of hides and skins. Wages vary greatly from 12 as. to Rs. 1.8.0. Working hours vary, being about 60 hours a week from April to October and less from November to March.

Chapter 4 : Public Finance and Taxation

The following are summaries of expenditure in the Western and Eastern Aden Protectorate budgets (1947–48):

Western Aden Protectorate

	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	26,346
Government Guards	42,322
Subsidies to local forces	5,474
Medical	5,373
Education	2,121
Aden Protectorate College	3,795
Agriculture	12,641
W/T Establishment	981
TOTAL	99,053

Eastern Aden Protectorate

	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	18,598
Military Hospital	887
Hadhrami Bedouin Legion	15,397
Subsidies to local forces	7,761
Medical	445
Education	3,384
Agriculture	750
Miscellaneous Services Subsidies	720
Relief Works	84,037
TOTAL	131,979

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651 Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

Revenue

(*a*) Mukalla Government	. . . .	Rs. 21,47,767
(*b*) Sai'un "	. . . .	2,36,895
(*c*) Wahidi "	. . . .	78,333

Expenditure

652

(*a*) Mukalla Government	. . . .	Rs. 22,24,947
(*b*) Sai'un "	. . . .	1,91,199
(*c*) Wahidi "	. . . .	69,376

Assets and Liabilities

Investments Mukalla Government.	. .	Rs. 35,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	.	46,783
Investment Sai'un Government	. . .	3,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	.	34,540
Investment Wahidi Government	. . .	60,000
Savings Banks and Co-operative Societies	.	Nil

[453 474]

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

435 Indian rupees and riyals (or Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the 1947 rate of exchange being Rs. 2.6.0. to the M.T. Dollar.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grains, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth and cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc.; the principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Imports and exports for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1947 were as follows:

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IMPORTS

	No. of packages	Quantity	Value Rs.
Wheat	1,750 bags	3,332 cwt.	83,300
Millet, Yemani	8,185 attals	19,440 ,,	4,08,240
,, other sorts	28,950 bags	52,045 ,,	11,40,810
Maize	3,670 ,,	7,248 ,,	1,30,460
Flour, wheat	7,145 ,,	7,051 ,,	2,46,780
Rice all sorts	10,908 ,,	17,774 ,,	10,66,440
Dates, Basrah	14,730 baskets	22,095 ,,	4,27,170
,, other sorts	1,692 jerabs	2,266 ,,	45,320
Sugar, refined	7,457 bags	9,868 ,,	4,93,400
Sim Sim	350 ,,	612 ,,	30,600
Tea, black	—	84,317 lb.	2,52,950
Coffee	—	1,547 cwt.	86,630
Sheep and goats	11,237 heads	—	2,52,830
Ghee (butter oil)	4,665 tins	1,562 cwt.	3,49,870
Oil, Sim Sim and Cocoa-nut	7,942 ,,	2,659 ,,	5,21,190
Kerosine and Petrol	37,897 ,,	151,588 gln.	2,27,380
Spices and condiments	—	—	10,19,290
Cotton piece-goods, grey sheetings	—	411,330 yds.	6,17,000
Cotton piece-goods, other sorts	—	—	4,75,530
Cotton twist	—	870 cwt.	3,89,560
Cigarettes and tobacco	—	—	60,830
Wood and timber	—	—	79,530
Miscellaneous	—	—	23,12,210
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS			1,07,17,320

EXPORTS

Tobacco	—	15,090 cwt.	6,08,560
Honey in comb	4,240–4 lb.	16,980 lb.	33,960
,, cleaned	124–4 gln.	7,440 ,,	14,880
Dates, country	—	29,200 ,,	7,300
Lime	—	3,650 bags	10,950
Sheep and goats' skins, tanned	—	230 scores	17,450
Dried lemons	—	590 cwt.	33,200
Fish oil	2,440 tins	9,760 gln.	19,520
Miscellaneous	—	—	2,21,840
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS			9,67,660

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Hadhramaut MM2

315 A party from Petroleum Concessions Ltd. arrived in November and, after visiting Hadhramaut, went east along the coast to prospect the Mahra area.

Chapter 7: Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

AGRICULTURE

General

132 There was rain in the west of the Hadhramaut and in the Eastern coastal 312 area in February, and in June and August good rains in the Hadhramaut formed a new lake above the recently finished Nuqra dam. The spring 243 wheat and barley crops were satisfactory. Efforts to persuade the farmers to grow barley rather than wheat continued and towards the end of the year some effect was noticed, partly owing to the discovery of a way of cooking the barley so as to make it acceptable as food; experiments in machine grinding were also started.

Staff

647 The staff of the Department of Agriculture consists of a Director, two Agricultural Officers, an Agricultural Assistant, an Engineer Assistant and six Agricultural Instructors.

Land Utilisation

312 Lack of rainfall imposes a severe limitation on crop production in the Protectorate. Highly developed conservation measures, run-off 311 control, flood irrigation and artificial irrigation are employed to secure arable land production. The percentage of arable land to the desert and range is estimated at 0·33 per cent. Established pastures and meadows are unknown. Dry forest scrub is found on the Island of Socotra and in the far Eastern Mahra Coast.

Crop Production

241

Western Aden Protectorate

	Acres	*Tons*
Millet—sorghum	60,000	12,000
Bulrush millet and other small millets	10,000	1,500
Wheat	1,500	750
Barley	4,500	3,000
Sesame	10,000	1,000

Eastern Aden Protectorate

Millet—sorghum	20,000	4,000
Bulrush millet and other small millets	3,000	500
Wheat	3,500	2,500
Date palms	10,000	5,500

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Animal Husbandry	*Western Aden Protectorate*	*Eastern Aden Protectorate*
Camels	30,000	50,000
Cattle	45,000	10,000
Goats	500,000	420,000
Sheep	150,000	80,000

231

Soil Conservation

312 654

In Southern Arabia the rainfall is in general too low for an efficient natural vegetation to cover the slopes and act as a check to run-off. Only by the efficient use of all sources of water, particularly flood water, can cultivation continue. In these circumstances an effective system of soil and water conservation forms an integral part of traditional cultivation, and although there is a constant movement of the soil from the slopes to the flats, efficient run-off control results in comparatively little silt-laden water reaching the sea. Soil erosion occurs where flood waters are not controlled and in some areas overstocking has led to soil degradation. [134]

The agricultural staff is at present very small but steps have been taken to improve the position.

The general view is that efforts to conserve soil should be directed to the maintenance and extension of flood-control systems. The districts of Abyan, Beihan and Ahwar and the Hadhramaut, which depend largely on a system of flood-water irrigation, have been selected as areas for improvement. In past years flood waters have gone to waste owing to local insecurity and poverty which resulted in the neglect of the deflectors and canals required for flood control. During the past few seasons active measures have been taken to remedy this state of affairs following an improvement in political conditions and by a system of advances to cultivators willing to undertake the restoration of their irrigation systems. Such flood-water control works must naturally go hand in hand with increased production measures. Special attention has been paid to Abyan where a Development Scheme is in operation.

On the Audhali plateau a system of advances to farmers who are willing to improve or sink wells or recondition terraces proved successful. Particular interest has been stimulated in areas where political difficulties have in the past caused neglect of such opportunities for the improvement of the natural resources.

Wind erosion is a factor of importance in the alluvial areas such as on the coastal plain where it affects areas which have been withheld from cultivation for long periods. In such situations dessication of the soil is followed by wind erosion. The remedy is to irrigate such soils and bring them back into cultivation 134

Study of Agricultural Techniques

(*a*) *Soils* are mainly alluvial. In the Eastern Protectorate they are almost everywhere derived from limestone. In the Western Protectorate soils in high-altitude districts are derived from the granite and elsewhere from the limestone series or from volcanic rock. Soils in irrigated areas

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are generally of good-quality alluvium. In high-altitude districts less fertile soils are found and they are generally light in texture, except in some limestone areas where they are heavy and intractable.

(*b*) *Water supplies* are generally good and sufficient for the needs of cultivators who tend to concentrate in the river-valley areas or in the highland areas where some rainfall can be expected. Water becomes scarce in the Eastern districts where the settled country emerges into the Empty Quarter. Domestic water supplies are obtained from springs, wells, dams, tanks and cisterns.

(*c*) *Irrigation and drainage systems* are highly developed. At high altitudes the run-off is led to terraces in order to boost the rainfall which is insufficient in itself for crop production. Flood irrigation systems are found in the river valleys and on the coastal plain. Irrigation from permanent streams and springs is highly developed. Artificial irrigation is from open wells. Animal power lifts are worked at depths of 10 to 60 feet and in the most favourable districts command up to 10 per cent. of the total arable area.

(*d*) *Mechanical cultivation* is confined to one small unit used by the Abyan Board in the Abyan district. Elsewhere the simple Arabian plough, combined levelling-board and scraper, harrow and a drill attachment for the plough comprise the implements used by the cultivator.

(*e*) *Application of fertilisers.* Organic fertilisers only are used. Farmyard manure is commonly used in all mid-altitude and highland districts. Farmyard manure, human excreta and town wastes are used in the Hadhramaut. Fish and guano are commonly used in the Eastern Protectorate coastal areas.

Land Tenure

(*a*) Customary tribal law and Shari'a law affect land tenure.

(*b*) Individual ownership is the common and most-desired form of tenancy; share tenancy is the usual form of leashold tenure.

(*c*) His Majesty's Government owns no land in the Aden Protectorate. Some of the Arab states hold extensive tracts of land as state domain. All the land is held by indigenous inhabitants except for a very small percentage held by Yemeni settlers and a few Indians and Somalis.

Agricultural Credit

There are no banks in the Aden Protectorate. One small Farmers' Association giving credit assistance to its members was formed during the year. The Department of Agriculture, the local Governments, and in the Wadi Hadhramaut a Relief Organisation afforded assistance to farmers with interest-free loans.

FISHERIES

A visit in February by the Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies resulted in the arrival of a fisheries research party in

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November. They began testing fish livers for vitamin-A content and also canning samples. Meanwhile several local merchants showed interest and applied for permission to set up canneries and the like. A board to consider such applications and fisheries development in general was set up.

FORESTRY

No true forests exist. Bush products exploited are timber, fuel, charcoal, fibres, gum incense and dragon blood.

Chapter 8: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

Education in common with other services is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Department of Education inspects schools, gives such advice and assistance as is required, and co-ordinates so far as is possible educational development throughout the whole territory.

Policy

The general education policy in the Protectorates has been to build up self-supporting state Departments of Education as the states become sufficiently advanced for this to be possible. The intention has been that these departments should organise and control a system of village schools, central primary schools and, in the case of the larger states, intermediate schools.

Education Departments

Two such Education Departments are already in existence. One under the Mukalla Government in the Eastern Protectorate, with a Sudanese Director of Education (who is also Education Adviser to the British Agent), and an inspectorate of five local Arab inspectors. The other is at Lahej, 25 miles inland from Aden in the Western Protectorate, where Emir Ali, brother of the Sultan, performs the duties of Director of Education.

Higher Education

There is no higher education in the Protectorate, and there is no likelihood of full secondary education for some years to come. It is thus necessary to send abroad selected scholars who reach the required standard. There is at present one boy at Gordon College in the Sudan, and three there are at secondary schools.

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Post-Primary Education

873 875 There are two schools, one in each Protectorate, with post-primary classes. The school at Gheil ba Wazir near Mukalla was opened in 1944 and has four Sudanese on the staff including the headmaster. It is a boarding-school with a rural bias, and now contains four post-primary classes with about 100 pupils. In it extra-curricular activities and societies of all kinds are developed to a high degree. The other school at Lahej has eight Egyptians on the staff, including the headmaster. It has 140 pupils, and during the year a fifth post-primary class was started. Art and handwork were introduced into the school, and good results achieved under an Egyptian instructor.

Primary Education

872 658 Facilities for full primary education are available at 13 schools maintained by the Mukalla state Department of Education, at the Bedouin Boys' Military Boarding School near Mukalla and at the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs (both maintained by funds provided by His Majesty's Government), as well as at the primary sections of the two schools at Gheil ba Wazir and Lahej mentioned above. Apart from these there are about 30 sub-grade schools (schools which almost but not quite reach primary level) under Government supervision.

In the more backward parts of the Protectorate it is the policy to aid directly by grants provided by His Majesty's Government schools which are capable of development beyond the level of elementary Quranic teaching. These grants range from small fixed amounts in the case of Quranic schools to the full payment of teachers' salaries in the case of sub-grade schools. Assistance in supplies of books and school materials is also given in each case.

The Aden Protectorate College for Sons of Chiefs

873 One exception to the indirect connection of the Aden Government Department of Education with the Protectorates is the Aden Protectorate College for the Sons of Chiefs, which the Department runs directly. A primary boarding school with a maximum capacity of 36 pupils, it was started in 1935. It has served a most valuable purpose in spreading interest in education in the Western Protectorate, and in providing scholars for teacher-training courses abroad.

Female Education

871 Public opinion, taken as a whole throughout the Protectorate, is still opposed to female education. There are, however, the beginnings of a change. There is in Ahwar in the Western Protectorate a class of 12 little girls learning the Quran. The Eastern Protectorate is more advanced; H.M. Government maintains a school for Bedouin girls, and the Mukalla Government maintains a sub-grade girls' school in Mukalla with about 130 pupils, and a girls' section of a village school with an agricultural bias near Mukalla, where another 30 more girls receive education.

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Liaison

In the first half of 1947 the post of Protectorate Education Officer was filled, a post which had been vacant for a year. This Officer's duties include tours of inspection throughout the Protectorate, and advice and assistance, through the British Agents, where required.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate advance was somewhat hampered by the absence of the Sudani Adviser for the greater part of the year on leave. However, estimates for grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were prepared and despatched; these include schemes for enlarging the Intermediate School at Gheil Ba Wazir and for primary schools for the Kathiri State and Wahidi area. A number of scholarships for Hadhramis were given by the Governments of Syria, Egypt and Iraq.

HEALTH

Medical Report for the Western Aden Protectorate

His Majesty's Government finance a small medical service in the Western Aden Protectorate. The area covered is large, communications are poor and access to many parts is difficult. In consequence only a small proportion of the population, who are in great need of health services, can be visited and treated. Nevertheless, 16 dispensaries are maintained at strategic points in the Protectorate. New dressers are given instruction in hygiene and elementary medicine and nursing care, and are then sent out to open up new areas or to work with more senior dressers in the established dispensaries. They have to deal with diseases common to all races. Certain tropical diseases such as schistosomiasis and dysentery are very prevalent.

Drought and the vagaries of the climate also play their part in undermining the health of the inhabitants. The third year of drought in Sublihi country undoubtedly had an effect on the prevalence of tuberculosis, dental caries and vitamin deficiency diseases in that area.

Apart from the dispensaries in the Protectorate, the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital in Sheik Othman which trains the dispensers also welcomes up-country patients. More would come than do at present if ignorance and superstition did not prevail in the Protectorate. Again, for many the road to the hospital is physically difficult and it is certain that they come only as a last resort and after long deliberation. In consequence doctors do all they can to visit the dispensaries as frequently as possible and to spend adequate time at each one to treat the sick, and to give instructions to dressers to keep them up to date.

Famine Relief

During 1947 the situation in the Hadhramaut continued to improve. At the beginning of the year there were 1,112 persons being fed in the kitchens, which were closed by the end of March, leaving only Malja—a relief centre for those incapable of work—whose 716 inmates in March were gradually reduced to 227 in December. Nuqra dam, the major famine relief work undertaken, was finished in June. Remittances

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of money from the Far East—the basis of Hadramaut's economy—began to arrive to a certain extent, at least from Singapore. From Java and the Dutch possessions there, is, however, little hope as yet of any but very limited sums being released.

HOUSING

342 The fixed population are housed for the main part in mud-brick and stone dwellings, while the nomads live under camel-hair tents, straw huts, thatched-palm huts, and even under matting placed over vegetation or trees. The poorer sections live in mud-brick houses, one-storeyed stone huts and straw huts.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Law Courts are of two kinds: (*a*) Shari'a Courts (which administers the Shari'a or Quranic Law), and (*b*) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Shari'a Courts.

718 In the Eastern Aden Protectorate there has been a revival of religious intolerance. A most unfortunate development in Mukalla during the year was the formation of a religious committee whose activities have been something between those of a vigilance committee and the inquisition. It selects those whom it considers have committed offences against Islam, condemns them and sentences them. The local Government carries out its sentences and there is no appeal. This being a matter of religion, the Resident Adviser has under the treaty no power to interfere. Hadramaut has never been the home of religious tolerance, but it was hoped that the fires of fanaticism were dying.

GOVERNMENT GUARDS

Strength

704 The force of Government Guards operates in the Western Aden Protectorate. The most outstanding event for the Government Guards 712 in 1947 was the transfer of the Headquarters from the Hindu garden in Sheikh Othman to the Champion Lines, Khormaksar, in the early part of the year.

The task of adapting the camp to meet the needs of this force was not completed for several months, but in its present form provides ample living and store accommodation for the approved establishment which has now been brought up to full strength.

Tribal Guards

The arrival of the Depot Officer in May has permitted the calling in of Tribal Guard units for training in drill and musketry, and up to

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Hadhramaut MM24

date the Dathina Unit, and a portion of the Amiri force, attended a course of instruction in Headquarters. It was not possible to make a start in the training of Tribal Guards until the alteration referred to above had been finished in the camp, and it is hoped to continue these courses in the future.

Ports

Detachments of Government Guards were stationed in the following districts:

Dathina: Mudia, Am Quleita, Am Khudeira.
Abyan: Jaar, Al Husn, Ba Teis.
Subeihi: Tor al Baha, Am Farsha, Am Riga.
Dhala: Safra, Dhala and Jihaf.
Beihan: Nejd al Mezar, Beihan, Asylan.
Ahwar: Ahwar and Masana.

Apart from operations against Ami Haidara in February the Government Guards were not engaged in any military action throughout the year. On several occasions it became necessary to send reinforcements to districts to meet emergencies, the most notable being the despatch of a strong force to Abyan in the summer months to protect the Agricultural Department's scheme against sabotage by followers of the Lower Yafai Sultan.

Following the murder of the Political Officer, Northern Area, a detachment of Government Guards accompanied the force sent to investigate the case and later completed a march through southern Amiri territory.

No casualties were suffered during the year.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate, security is primarily a responsibility of the states themselves, but it is still necessary to provide additional security forces. The Hadhrami Bedouin Legion under the control of the British Agent performed their security functions with credit.

PRISONS

There is no recognised Prisons Service in the Western Aden Protectorate. Chiefs of states have their own state prisons which are supervised by the political staff.

Chapter 10: Communications

In the Western Aden Protectorate road communications remained difficult, although motor transport continued to operate to Taiz and Hodeidah.

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate in February British Overseas Airways Corporation closed the Karachi route which they had been using from Aden, via Riyan. This caused some dismay in Mukalla, where there is

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

509 no regular steamer service, but the R.A.F. continued the carrying of mail and Government passengers, while in May Ethiopian Air Lines, an American company, received permission to run a fortnightly service, Aden-Riyan and return, which they continued to do throughout the year.

Chapter 11: Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

131 The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily stabilised by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

CLIMATE

132 The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject
133 to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol", extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

133 The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into: the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth; the maritime ranges about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea-level; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to

5:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM21

8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter), with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt on the one hand and the intramontane plains and the plateau on the other is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Seiyun, the capital of the Kathiri State.

Chapter 12: Administration

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra, which lies off Africa, 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and it came under British protection, together with the neighbouring Abdel Kuri and Brothers Islands, in 1866, when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. Socotra produces aloes, dragons' blood and ghee. The population is probably about 5,000; the island is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous, and the Fidahan Hajr rises to nearly 5,000 feet. The capital is Hadibu, shown on European maps as Tamarida.

The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small cadre of British political officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since His Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly.

The tribes nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some of them

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have tribal guards (paid for by His Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland in fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

The Western Aden Protectorate consists of the following tribal districts:

ABDALI: His Highness Sultan Fadhl bin Abdul Karim Fadhl, Sultan of Lahej,* the premier Chief of the western area. *Capital*: Lahej.

AMIRI: Amir Nast bin Shaif Seif, C.M.G. *Capital*: Dhala.

FADHLI: Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. *Capital*: Shuqra.

LOWER YAFA'I: Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. *Capital*: Al Qara.

HAUSHABI: Sultan Mohammad bin Sarur. *Capital*: Museimir.

UPPER YAFA'I CONFEDERATION: Sultan Muhammad bin Salih. *Capital*: Mahjaba. Mausatta, Sheikh Ahmed Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Husein Salih Muhsin 'Askar. *Capital*: Al Qudma. Dhubi, Sheikh Abdurehman bin Salih (under age). *Regent*: Sheikh Salih Salim. *Capital*: Dhi Sura. Maflahi, Sheikh Qasim 'Abdurrahman. *Capital*: Al Jurba. Hadrami, Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. *Capital*: Ash Shibr.

SHAIB: Sheikh Muhammad Muqbil As Saqladi. *Capital*: Awabil.

QUTEIBI: Sheikh Hassan'Ali. *Capital*: Ath Thumeir.

ALAWI: Sheikh Salih Sayil. *Capital*: Al Qash'a.

AQRABI: Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl ba 'Abdullah. *Capital*: Bir Ahmed.

AUDHALI: Sultan Salih bin Husein. *Capital*: Lodar.

UPPER 'AULAQI: Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah. *Capital*: Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. *Capital*: As-Said.

LOWER 'AULAQI: Sultan Nasir bin Aidrus bin Ali bin Abdullah (under age). *Regent*: Sultan Ahmed (Sheikh) bin Ali. *Capital*: Ahwar.

BEIHAN: Sharif Salih bin Husein. *Regent*: Sharif Husein bin Ahmed. *Capital*: An Nuqub.

SUBEIHI: Sheikh Muhammad 'Ali Ba Salih, Sheikh Muhammad bin 'Ali of the Barhimi and Sheikh Abdullah ba Sa'id of the 'Atifi.

* His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., died on 18th June, 1947.

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5: Great Britain, Colonial Office
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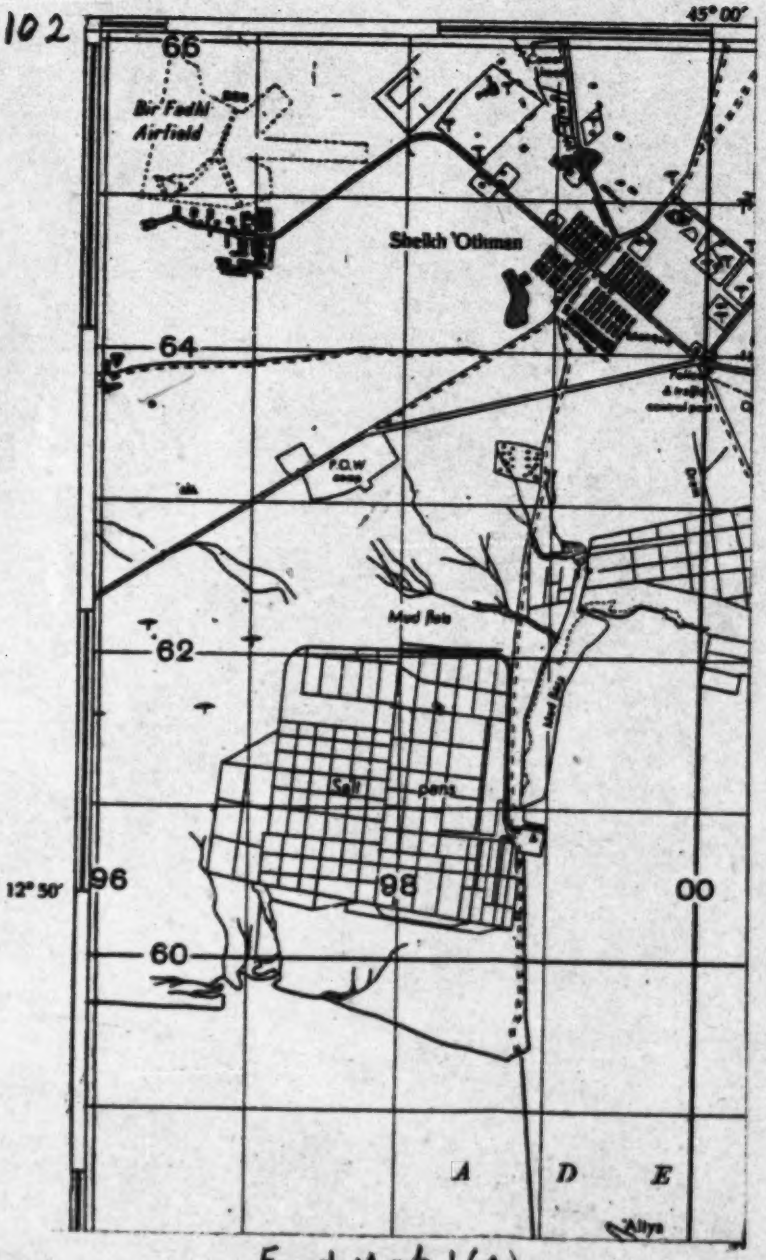
MM1 Aden MM1

A	B	C
D	E	F

Chart of position of sections of end map 1.

5:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

102



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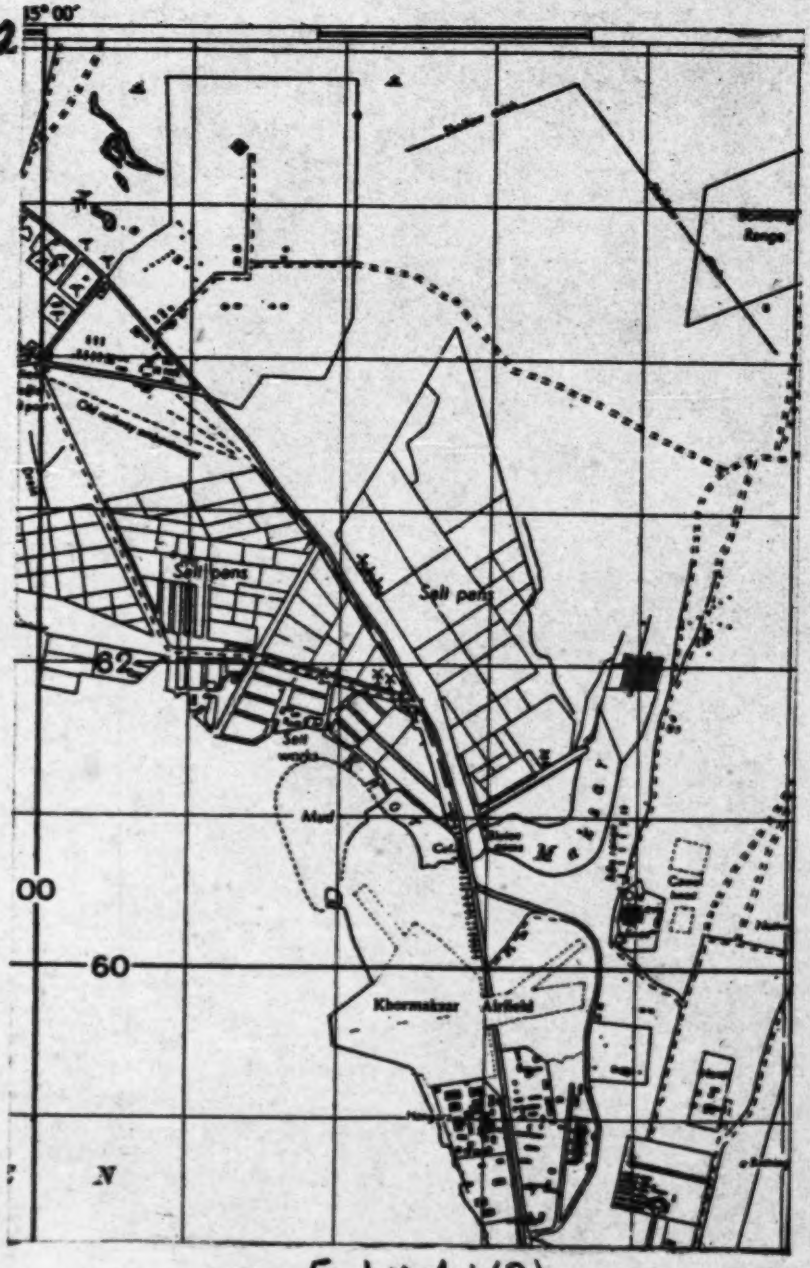
5:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

ADEN



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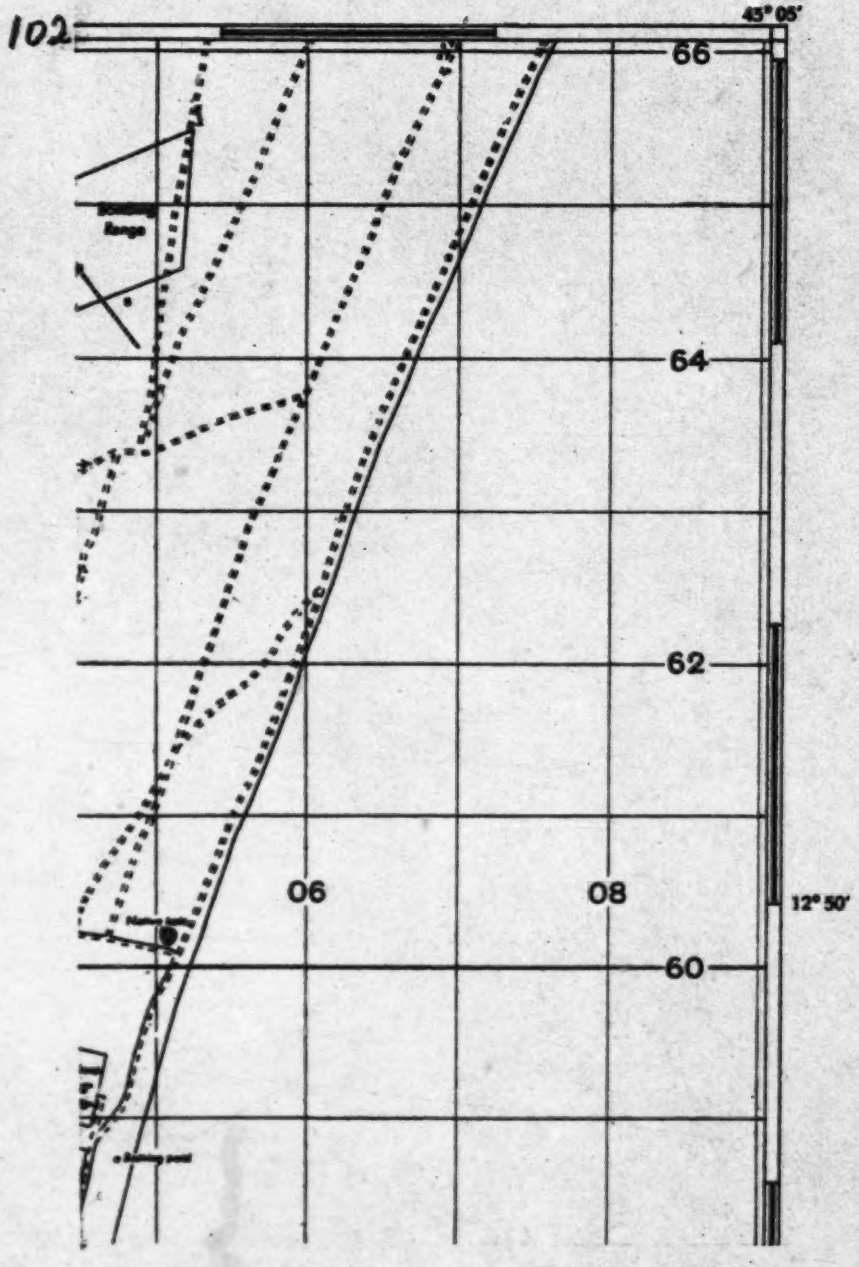

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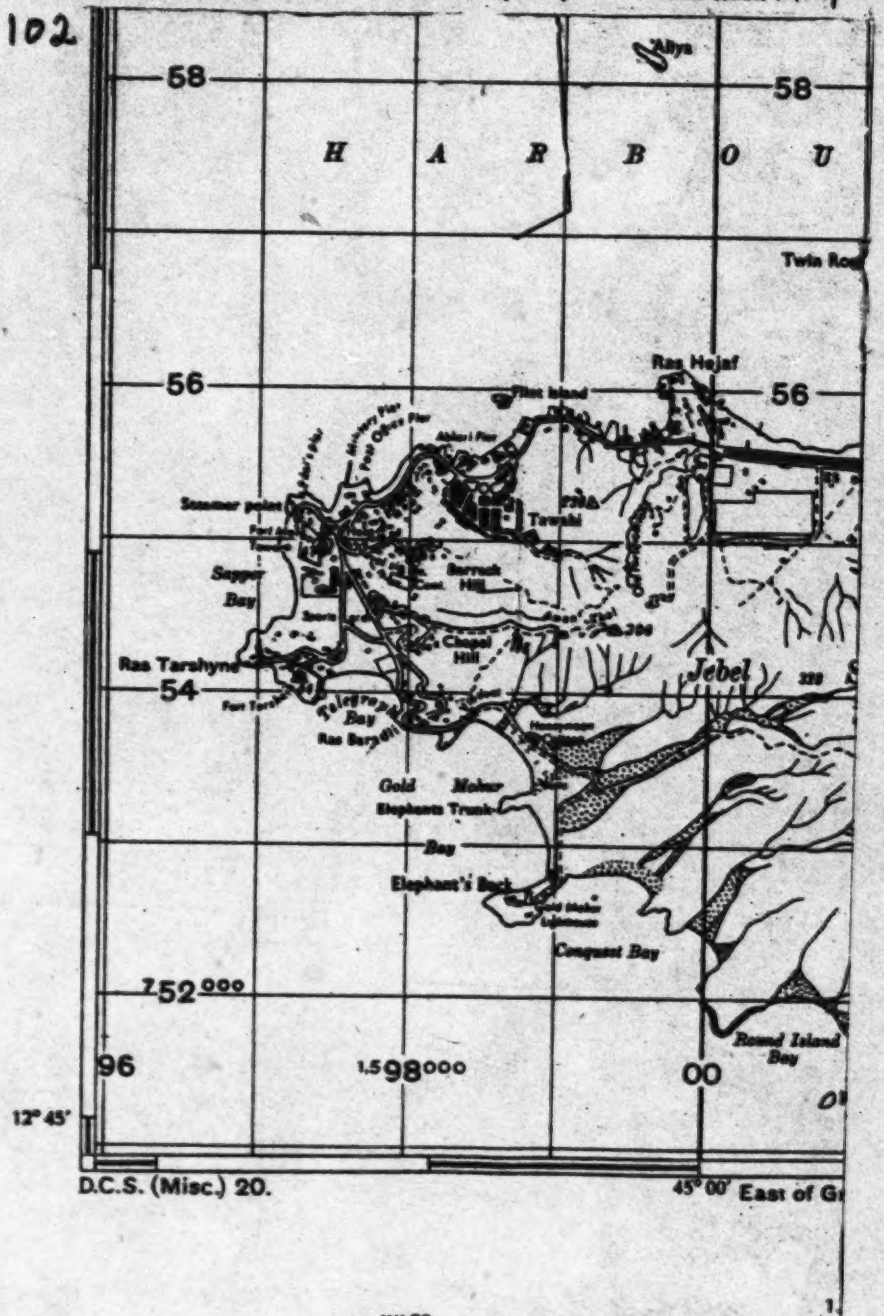

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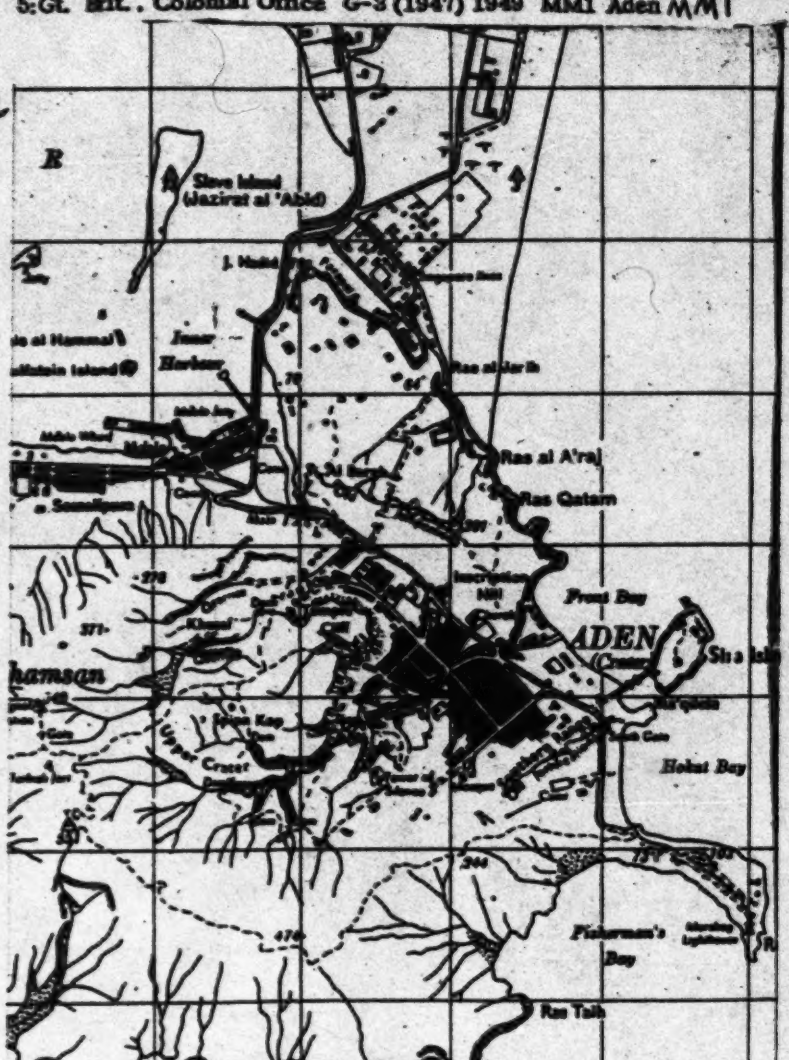


SCALE 1:50,000

287 inches = 1 mile 1 inch = 0.789 miles

1 2 3

timetre = 500 metres 2 cms. = 1 kilometre

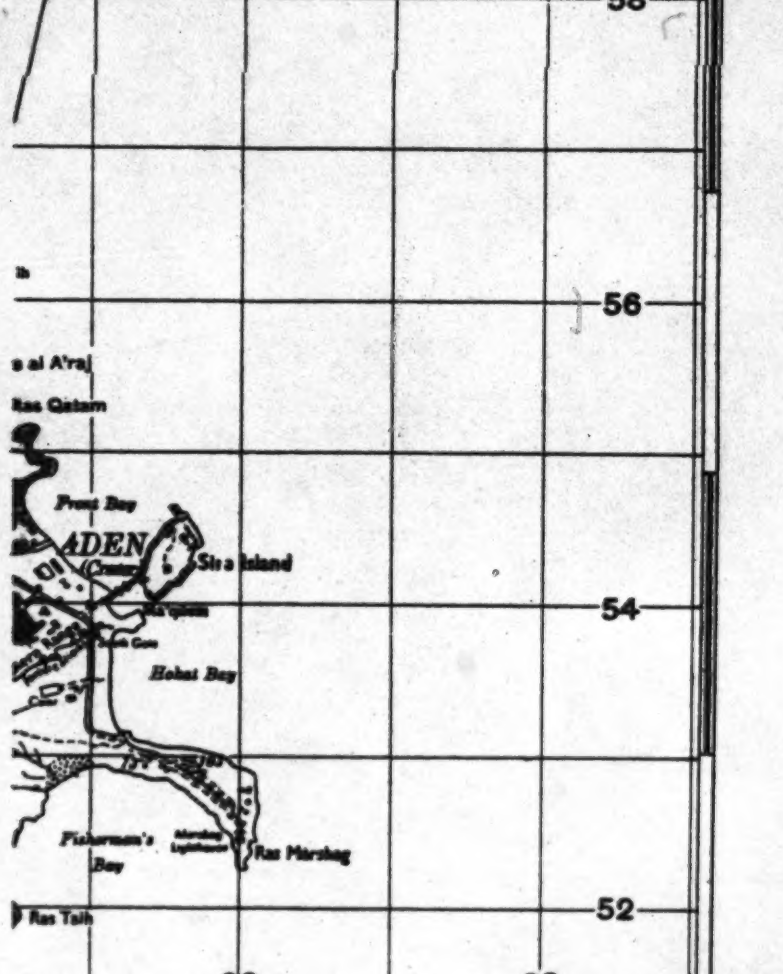
2 3 4 5 6

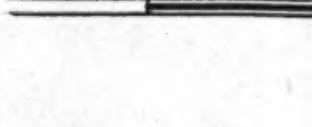
HEIGHTS IN METRES

End Mah 1 (E)

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

102





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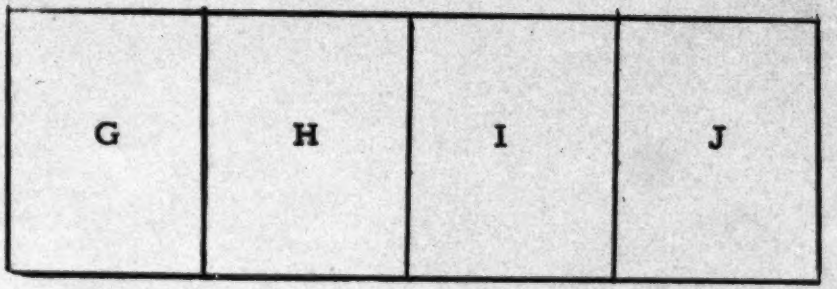
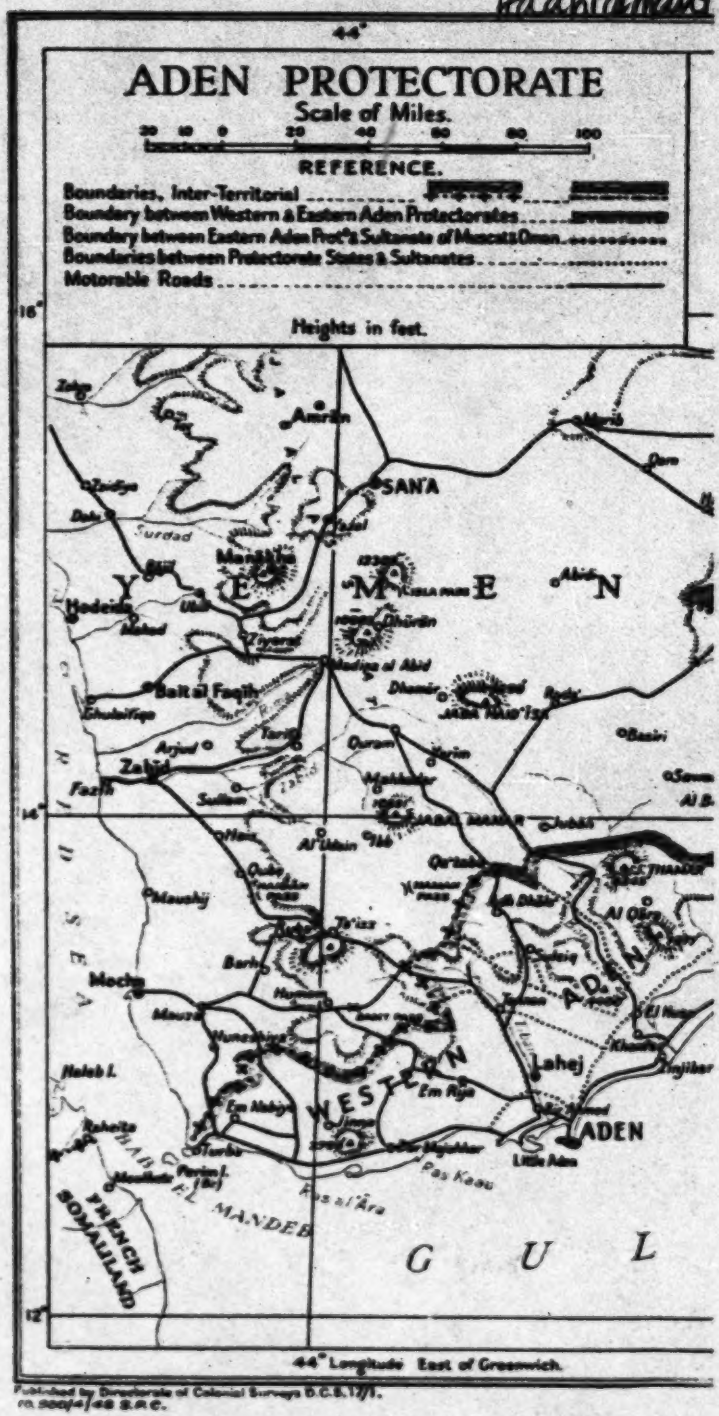


Chart of position of sections of end map 2

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM21
131
491



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End Map 2 (G)

5;Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

131
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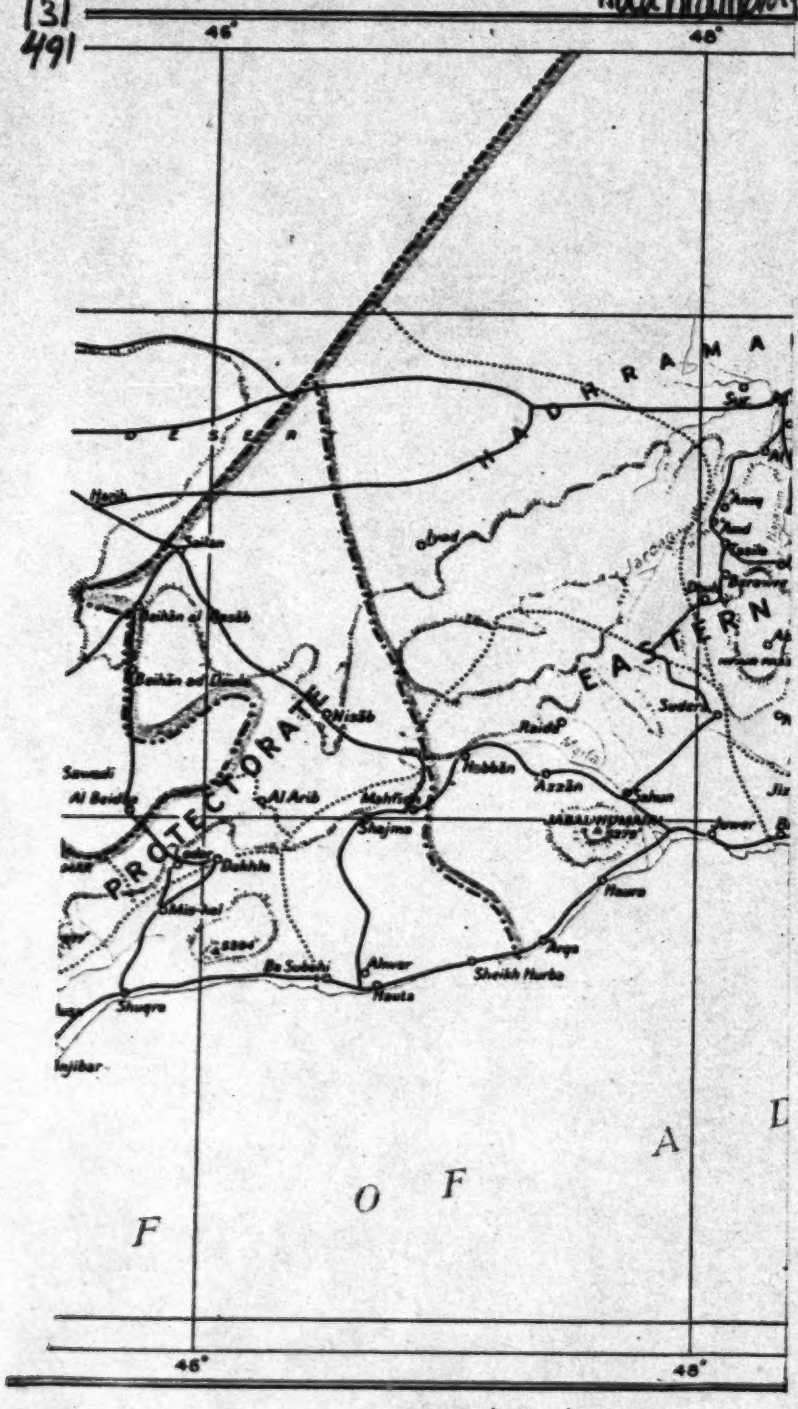


End map 2 (H)

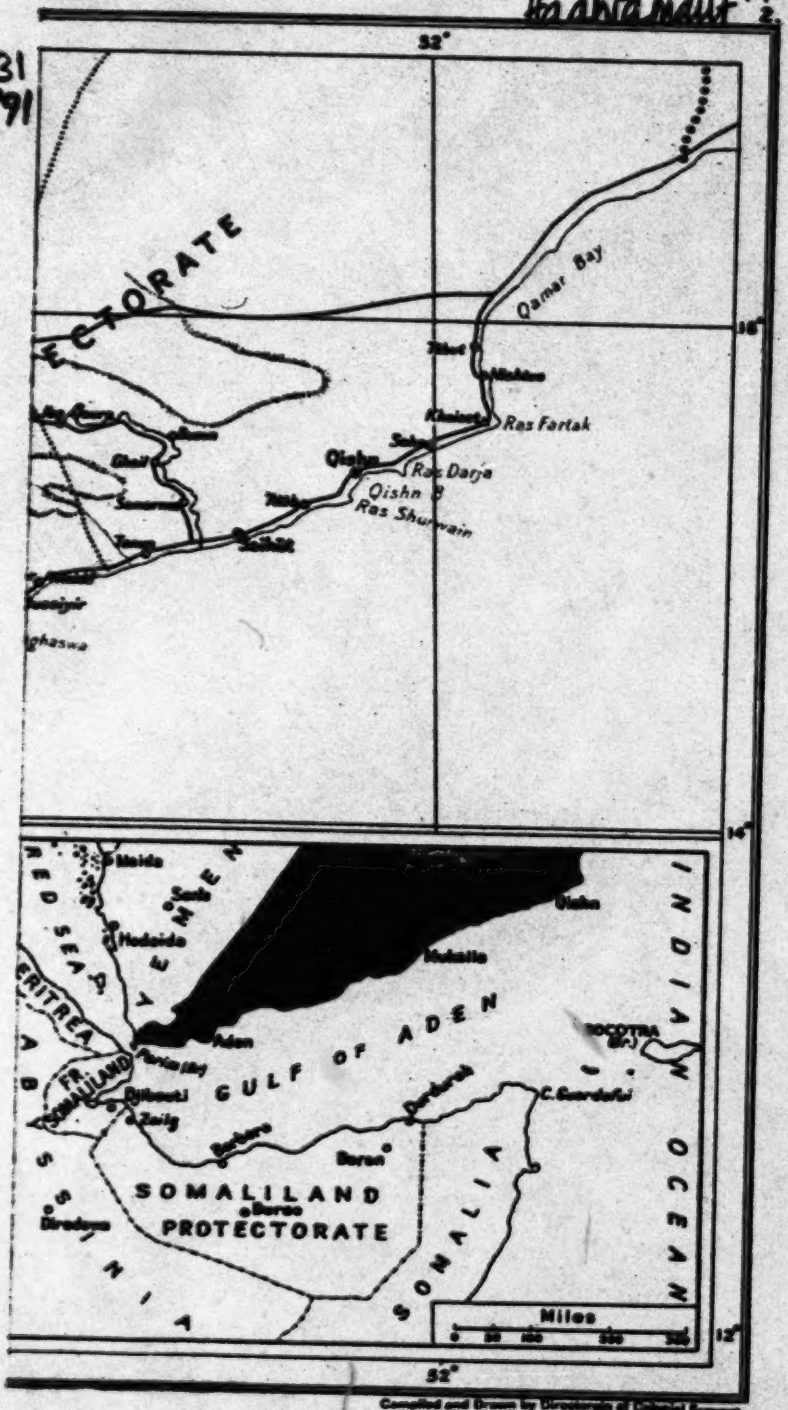
5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-8 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2i

131
491

End Map 2 (I)

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden Hadhramaut MM21 2.
131
491



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End map 2 (J)